SUPPLEMENT TO
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1877.

IMPORTANT QUESTION ARISING OUT OF THE NEW CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE.

ON Saturday, the Full Court, consisting of the Chief Justice (Sir Michael Westropp), Sir Charles Sargent, Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. Justice Green, and Mr. Justice West, delivered judgment in the matter of the petition of Ruttonsee Cullianjee and six others, judgment debtors imprisoned in the Bombay Common Gaol, who claim to be released from custody under Section 342 of the New Civil Procedure Code, which came into operation on the 1st inst., and which limits the term of possible imprisonment in such cases to six months. The case was argued on the 5th inst., Mr. Macpherson appearing for the petitioners and Mr. Inverarity for Trecamdas Shivram, the detaining creditor of Ruttonjee Cullianjee.

Their Lordships differed in opinion, the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Green, and Mr. Justice West being for dismissing the petition, while Sir Charles Sargent and Mr. Justice Bayley were in favour of granting its prayer.

The Chief Justice read his judgment first. His Lordship said the importance of the question in this case, viz. whether judgment debtors who, on the 1st inst., when the New Civil Procedure Code came into force, had been under civil process for satisfaction of their judgment debts for six months or upwards, then became entitled, under section 3 and 342 of the New Code, to be discharged, had induced him to convene a full Bench to hear the question argued. It was a matter affecting all judgment debtors detained in execution on the 1st October throughout the Regulation Provinces of India. Strictly speaking, the petition was wholly irregular and unsustainable, because the petitioners were not entitled to join in one common petition for their discharge; each debtor should have presented a separate petition in respect of the suit in which the decree by which he was detained had been made. Their Lordships had, however, deemed it advisable to consider the application on its merits. Having recapitulated the circumstances of the petition, taking Ruttonsee Cullianjee's as a representative case, his Lordship said the question in all the cases was one and the same, viz. whether a judgment creditor who had procured the committal of a debtor prior to October 1st 1877 was to be deprived of his right to keep such debtor in prison for the full term of two years prescribed by the old law. If the question was decided in the affirmative retrospective effect must be given to the 342nd section of the new Code. His Lordship cited numerous cases and quoted several acts, and finally stated that he was of opinion that the petitioners were not entitled to their discharge, and that the 342nd section of the new Code applied only to cases of debtors committed after the date of the Act coming into force. To decide otherwise would be to uphold a distinct deprivation of a vested right of the judgment creditors. In conclusion, his Lordship said:—

"And now I have only one more remark to make. Suppose this new section 342 of the new Code, instead of saying that imprisonment of debtors should be for 6 months in lieu of two years, had increased the term to four years; should we then have been told that the proper rule to apply was that Acts relating only to procedure should be retrospective, or is that rule only good when it tells in favour of the debtor? I apprehend that the general construction would be precisely the same—that is to say, the question as to whether the section was retrospective would rest on precisely the same grounds, if the period were extended to four years as if it were limited to six months. And that very case arose in France shortly after the Revolution. Under the old law in France, a prisoner for debt might be detained for five years, and under the new law of the Revolution, he might be detained for a longer period; and it was held that the imprisonment of debtors committed before the new law came into force must be regulated by the old law. What is good as to an extension of the term beyond five years is good as to its limitation to six months from two years. I am most clearly of opinion that these petitioners are not entitled to their discharge. If the Legislature intended that they should be discharged, it should have said so, as the Imperial Legislature most distinctly did, when it abolished imprisonment for debt in England.

The judgment of Sir Charles Sargent was read by Mr. Justice Green. Sir Charles Sargent entertained no doubt that the question was one of procedure; and he could not think it was intended by the Legislature that the old and the new Acts should run concurrently, and that prisoners committed, say on the day before the new Act came into force (of which cases there must be many throughout India), should be kept in custody to the full term of the severer provision under the old Act. He thought the petitioners were entitled to their discharge.

Mr. Justice Bayley said it appeared to him that to adopt the construction contended for by the judgment creditor would be to do little else than to hold that the Indian Legislature had forgotten altogether to consider the case of the very large number of judgment debtors who are imprisoned throughout India. He could not accept that construction, but preferred to interpret the disputed sections of the new Code in conformity with the whole tenour of the amended law. He was clearly of opinion that the petitioners had been since the 1st October illegally detained and imprisoned, and that they ought to be discharged at once.

Mr. Justice Green considered that if the Legislature had intended to release judgment debtors in the position of the petitioners, it was highly improbable they would have left it to inference, though if such an intention was gathered from inference, though not directly expressed, it must have effect. But in his opinion as to proceedings and had taken in suits, the old Acts were not repealed, and the right which the execution creditors had under warrants of the Court to detain creditors till satisfaction of the decrees against them, or failing satisfaction for a term of two years, was in no wise affected. It was a right, whether valuable or not, already vested in the creditors when the new Code came into force, and such vested right was not to be taken away except by the expressed will of the Legislature. He was of opinion that the application for the release of the petitioners should be rejected.

Mr. Justice West had come to the conclusion that the new Code had not retrospective effect except as to matters of administration; it did not affect the right acquired by a creditor in the imprisonment of a judgment debtor. It was a cardinal rule in the construction of statutes that every part should be construed in relation to the other parts, and the section of the new Code which restricted imprisonment belonged essentially to the section of the same Code which authorised it. He was of opinion that the cases before the Court were governed by the old law only, and as under the old law they were not entitled to their release, the petitioners' application must be refused.

The Chief Justice said that the majority of the Court being of opinion that the application must be rejected, the petition was accordingly dismissed.

The above are very brief statements of the decisions at which the different judges arrived. Their judgments were read separately and at great length. We hope to be able to publish them in future issues.

PETITION TO GOVERNMENT AGAINST THE MISMANAGEMENT OF THE DHURRUMSEY SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

UNPRECEDENTED PROCEEDINGS OF SHAREHOLDERS.

A MEETING of shareholders of the New Dhurrumsey Spinning and Weaving Company, whose mills at Coorla are known to be the largest in Bombay, was called at the office of Mr. Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff, Elphinstone Circle, at 2 o'clock on Saturday last, when those who were dissatisfied with the past and present management of the company's affairs attended in response to a notice issued in the names of Merwanjee Cowasjee Majra, Pestonjee Nalasett Motabhoy, and Sorabjee Pestonjee. The proceedings seemed likely to raise something like "a tempest in a tea-pot;" and Mr. Framjee, police inspector, with a few policemen was watching the progress of events outside in the road. About fifty shareholders were present when the proceedings began, but the number increased subsequently to about a hundred. Handpunkehs were judiciously provided to keep at a low temperature the temper of men smarting under the sense of a want of dividend and rather gloomy prospects in the future for their unfortunate investments.

At 2-30 p.m., Mr. Bhickajee Nowrojee Pallonjee proposed that Mr. Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff be requested to take the chair. The proceedings were for the most part conducted in the Gujeratee language, and partly in English.

The Chairman, in addressing the meeting, spoke as follows:—Gentlemen,—I accept with thanks the honour, but before taking the chair, I must impress upon you the advisability of bearing with an unbiassed and quiet mind and of speaking with a bridled tongue; and if you observe that, I am sure the result of this meeting will be very satisfactory to all of us. (Cheers.) Now, gentlemen, we are met here to consider two things. 1st. What should be done with regard to the unsatisfactory working, past and present, of this unfortunate mill, the largest mill in India. 2nd. Whether to support or reject the proposal made by certain shareholders of employing the present chairman of the company as a managing director at certain remuneration (I believe from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500 per month.) A requisition to this effect was some days ago in course of circulation, and was actually signed by some shareholders. The second item might be disposed of very easily by any one proposing a resolution; and I leave it in the hands of the meeting. As far as I am concerned I must say that the proposal is an ill-junged one, because there cannot be two swords in one scabbard. The secretaries and agents and the new managing director will both require to exercise full powers, and then there will be ill-feelings between them to the detriment of the company. With regard to the first, I think a short history of this company will not be out of place here. Previous to October 1869, this company was known as the Coorla Mills, with a capital of Rs. 6,00,000 divided into 300 shares of Rs. 2,000 each, but on several of those shares coming into the hands of Mr. Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy and his son, Mr. Cassumbhoy, by purchase, a majority was secured, and with its help, the management of the mills was transferred into the hands of Mr. Dhurrumsey and Mr. Cassumbhoy. Then a new company was incorporated in the name of the Dhurrumsey Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, with a capital of Rs. 15,32,000, divided into 756 shares of Rs. 2,000 each. One share thereof was given for each of the 300 shares held in the then defunct Coorla Mills Company, so that 300 shares were so disposed of, and the remaining 466 shares appear to have been sold or otherwise disposed of by the new secretaries and treasurers, Messrs. Dhurrumsey and Cassumbhoy. A short time, however, after the above arrangement, for some reasons or other, it appears a further process of multiplication in the shares of the company was gone through. 1,750 new shares of Rs. 2,000 each were created, of which 750 were distributed gratis to the holders of the old 766 shares, and the remaining 968 shares were, I am told, disposed of at Rs. 1,250 each, realising Rs. 12,50,000 to the credit of the capital account, which then stood at Rs. 27,42,000; while the number of shares stood at 2,500, of Rs. 2,000 each. Up to this time the management of the mills appears to have been in the hands of Messrs. Dhurrumsey and Cassumbhoy. Now, in July or August 1874, the abovenamed company was wound up voluntarily, and the New Dhurrumsey Spinning and Weaving Company was incorporated with a capital of Rs. 60,00,000, divided into 3,000 shares of Rs. 2,000 each, and under this new company the firm of Messrs. Merwanjee Framjee and Co. became the secretaries and agents under an agreement mentioned in its articles and memorandum of association. The remaining 500 shares were sold last year at Rs. 1,230, realising Rs. 6,15,000, making the capital Rs. 33,57,000. It is notorious that in the new agreement of Messrs. Merwanjee Framjee and Co. with the mills, Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey has a share in its profits, and in consequence they had been quarrelling with each other, each trying to accuse the other of bad faith, and what not; and if I mistake not, they had gone so far as to seek the intervention of the High Court. These proceedings were very detrimental to the interests of the shareholders, but until they were so fighting, the sympathies of most of the shareholders were with the secretaries and agents. It appears they have now made up their past differences, and the consequence was the poor and undignified figure they made at the last ordinary general meeting in not allowing a detailed statement of the accounts to be laid before the shareholders, and in refusing to nominate a committee to examine the accounts. Unmindful of the cries and lamentations of some 125 shareholders, then present, the accounts were passed by the brute force of proxies, and the majority of votes made up between half a dozen large and interested shareholders, including the secretaries and agents and their partner Mr. Cassumbhoy. Now, gentlemen, as long as they hold a majority of shares, there is no legal remedy in our hands, and at the request of several shareholders, I have obtained the advice of a barrister-at-law, who has pointed out sections 56, 57, 58 and 59 of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866, in which an application to the local Government is left open to shareholders of one-fifth the capital of any company for the appointment of an inspector or inspectors, and to do so you will have to nominate a committee to carry out your wishes. I, however, hope the directors, secretaries, and agents and their partner will allow us to nominate an inspector under section 60 of the said Act, and thus obviate the necessity of appealing for *Government aid*; and with these observations with regard to the past management, I leave the matter in your hands. As to the future, I will only read to you a letter addressed to the directors by Messrs. Mooljee and Bomanjee, solicitors, which speaks for itself, and it is for you, gentlemen, to say whether the offer be for the good of the company or otherwise, and if you think it acceptable you will have to ask the directors to call an extraordinary general meeting to discuss the matter, but your action must not be dilatory, the time at the disposal of those concerned being so very limited. Perhaps, therefore, you will empower the said committee to act in this matter also. (Applause.)

The Chairman then read the letter referred to by him, which is as follow:—

The Directors of the New Dhurrumsey Spinning and
Weaving Company, Limited, Bombay.

Dear Sirs,—We are instructed by Mr. Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff to lay before your Board the following proposal for your favourable consideration. Mr. Heerjeebhoy informs us that two or three highly respectable and influential gentlemen are desirous of farming the working of the above mills for a period of ten years on the following terms and conditions, viz. First,—A fixed net income is to be guaranteed to the shareholders of the company of the sum of rupees four lacs per year of 310 working days without any commission or remuneration, and which sum is equal to, say 15 per cent per annum on the present value of the shares. Second.—As security for the due fulfilment of the contract the new management as a foresaid undertake to deposit with the company under the control of the directors, a sum of rupees two lacs or any higher sum that may be deemed reasonable, to bear interest at 9 per cent. per annum. Third—The new management as aforesaid to enter into possession from the 1st day of January 1878 of the mill premises, buildings, machinery, stock, form, and all the offices and outhouses belonging to the company at Coorla, the machinery, &c., to be delivered in good working order and condition. Fourth.—All the cotton, coal, and stock in store that may be in the mills and all the mixing and other cotton in circulation and in process on the spindles, looms, &c., on the 31st December 1877, to be taken over by the said new management at a market valuation of the day to be ascertained by two competent assessors appointed one by each party, and to be paid for within three months from such valuation and ascertainment. Meanwhile, the directors to have a lien on the produce of the mills until the sum so fixed be paid off. Fifth.—Similar proceedings to
observed at the time of delivering back the manag
on the 31st December 1887. Sixth.—The new
ment to have the sole control and superintend
muccadums, brokers, and all employ
mills, both Europeans and Nativ

of employing or dismissing any of them, except those with whom the company may have entered into any special agreement under the sanction of the directors, previous to this date. Seventh.—The new management to keep the said mill premises and machinery, &c., therein insured to the extent of rupees fifteen lacs at their own expense. Eighth.—The new management to be allowed to deduct a sum of Rs. 1 290 per day, being the 1/310th part of the said sum of rupees four lacs, for the number of days the mill may be wholly or partly stopped from working from any one or more of the following causes, viz. accident by fire, breakage of machinery, bursting of the boilers, accident to the building by storm or any other natural or unavoidable causes, strike of the workmen and operatives of the mill. Ninth.—Any alterations, improvements, or additions, if thought necessary by the new management, to be made to the mill premises or machinery, may be made at the expense of the new management, but subject to the approval of the board of directors and to be taken over by the company at the expiry of the said term of ten years at a fair valuation ascertained by arbitration. Tenth.—The new management to keep the premises of the mills together with its machinery in good order and condition, and to deliver the same in the like good order and condition on the expiry of the said term of ten years, fair, tare and ware excepted.

If the conditions above enumerated and the offer above made be acceptable, we shall be glad to hear from you soon to enable our clients to prepare themselves to enter upon such important duties. Please, therefore, favour us with your reply as early as possible. Dated this 8th day of October 1877. Yours truly,

MOOLJEE and BOMANJEE, Attornies, High Court.

Mr. S. B. Bharocha—Will you give the names of the intending purchasers?

The Chairman—You cannot expect me to do such a foolish thing.

Mr. S. B. Bharocha—There are two or three objections against the proposal. In the first place, we do not know the names and character of the intending purchasers, whether they are men of substance or of straw. They may work the mill as long as they find it profitable to do so, and if there is no profit, somebody may be found to break the engine or burst the boiler, and the new management would have no responsibility whatever. It is a preposterous proposal, and I think the letter had better not been written at all.

Mr. Bhickajee Nowrojee Pallonjee—Messrs. Merwanjee Framjee and Co. have got such an agreement that they are under any circumstances entitled to receive their commission of Rs. 1,20,000. If we go to the High Court, their clams will be upheld. It is no use therefore considering the terms of the new offer. I shall be glad to support any proposal for the benefit of the shareholders. I have no party feeling of any sort.

Mr. Ardasir B. Kapadia said the long explanation given by the Chairman raised two points for their consideration. 1. That the present management ruined the shareholders; and 2, that a requisition was going round with the object of appointing the Chairman of the board to be their managing director. It was understood that the gentleman in question is Mr. Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia. The speaker himself had signed the requisition, and he would state his reasons for doing so. If the movement was not for the benefit of the shareholders, he should not have joined it. The fact was that, while the company's case was pending in the High Court recently, Cassumhboy and his friends confessed they were unable to work the mills profitably, and they requested Mr. Nusserwanjee Wadia to undertake the management as a managing director. It was not Mr. Nusserwanjee himself who made the proposal, but it was made to him by others. By looking into the working of the mill for only a few days, he had caused a saving in coal to the extent of Rs. 54,000 a year. The production of yarn had increased; and thus in a short time Mr. Nusserwanjee had benefited the mills to the amount of a lakh of rupees. The speaker thought if Mr. Nusserwanjee could be induced to become a managing director, the mills would benefit considerably by his management; but he (Mr. Kapadia) did not propose that Mr. Nusserwanjee be nominated to the appointment, because it was to be feared he would not now accept it. The present agents got Rs. 1,20,000 a year for their commission, which was the pay of the Governor of Bombay, who rules over the destinies of many millions of subjects; but they (the agents) did not give an anna's return for that enormous sum. It could not be denied that the late Mr. Merwanjee Framjee Panday himself was a good and upright man; but his son, who is very young and who left school not long ago, and has no experience of mercantile or mill business, is unfitted for the management. The speaker would therefore advise the shareholders to look to their own advantage, putting aside for the present all feelings of delicacy towards the worthy deceased gentleman and his relations. Shareholders in other companies got 13 and 14 per cent. interest, whereas they (the shareholders of the Dhurrumsey Spinning Company) got only 1½ per cent., much less than the Government rate of interest; and if they could get no more, they did not want such management as the present. They must change it. Reference had been made to an agreement held by the agents, but surely if the agents proved themselves unfit for their duties, the agreement could be set aside.

Mr. Bomanjee Pallonjee Nicolson.—In the face of such mismanagement, why cannot we cancel the agreement? Mr. Blanchard, a barrister-at-law, had his agreement with the *Times of India* cancelled for misconduct; and although he is a lawyer, he was dismissed. We have therefore a right to cancel the agreement and dismiss the agents.

Mr. Bhickajee Nowrojee Pallonjee—Mr. Chairman, I will jusst say two words with your permission. It is said the present sad state of affairs is the result of the mismangement of Merwanjee Framjee and Co. The agents are subject to the control of the directors, who, if they saw anythiug wrong, were bound to manage according to their judgment. But the directors were interested parties, who did not allow the agents to work the mills to the benefit of the shareholders, but served their own ends. It is therefore the directors who have ruined the mill, and not Merwanjee Framjee and Co.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia—That is not so. The agents have the power to sell and purchase all goods for the [illegible]pany. And I may mention that Mr. N. M. Wadia, one [illegible] directors, has given it as his opinion that, if [illegible] continues in the hands of the agents, the [illegible] puppets, and there is no use of them!

[illegible]nath Khote said the object of the [illegible]tained in the resolution which he would read to them. It was this:—"That this meeting appoints the undermentioned gentlemen (with power to add to their number) to be a committee to prepare a petition to Government to nominate an inspector or inspectors to examine the accounts of the Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, both Old and New, and to submit the same for the signature of shareholders:—Messrs. Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff, chairman; Dinanath Raghunath Khote, Goverdhun Khimjee, and A. B. Kapadia."

The proposition was seconded by Mr. T. Counsell, who said that he had a deep sense—a deep feeling that it was necessary that something or other should be done. He had a feeling that there was a considerable amount of rascality in the management of the Dhurrumsey Spinning and Weaving Mills; and consequently he had great pleasure in coming to the meeting to have his say. Could any man stand up and tell them why this mill—the largest mill in Bombay, gigantic in its machinery, and of such huge dimensions—should earn a paltry sum of Rs. 22,000 or Rs. 23,000, while a mill, one-third its size, earned Rs. 80,000? Was there any reason on earth why they should not have been earning a considerably larger sum?

Mr. Pestonjee Nalasett—All roguery, sir! (Laughter.)

Mr. Counsell said they should strain every nerve, they should do all they could to remove the present management. They should do so even if a demand were made upon their means, and no longer tolerate being bullied, bounced, and robbed of their rights. (Applause.) It was said there was an agreement entered into with the present management. No doubt they were paid for managing the affairs of the mills. But could any one stand up and say that the present managers managed the mill? (Cheers.) Why, the general opinion was they only mismanaged the whole thing—it was "malmanagement" throughout.

A shareholder—It is all mismanagement and roguery, sir. I am ruined by this mill. (Great confusion and laughter.)

Mr. Counsell—We must do our best to improve the present deplorable state of our property, and rid ourselves of the present management. If we fail, we shall have the satisfaction of having exposed their vicious practices. (Loud applause.)

The Chairman suggested that Mr. Counsell's name be added to the committee; and the addition having been made, Mr. Dinanath's proposition was put to the meeting.

Mr. Bhickajee—Will you allow me to speak, Mr. Chairman?

The Chairman—Have you got an amendment to propose?

Mr. Bhickajee—I wish to be allowed to speak to this proposition.

The proposition was here put to the meeting and carried.

Mr. Bhickajee—Mr. Chairman, you have passed the resolution without allowing us to speak.

Mr. S. B. Bharocha—The resolution is illegal. You have not asked us to speak to it.

Mr. Counsell—Order, order. I say, Mr. Chairman, the business of the meeting is interrupted, which they have no right to do. If he is a shareholder, we shall hear him; and if he speak against us, we shall simply reject his proposal.

Mr. Bhickajee, having got the Chairman's permission to speak to the resolution, said—I am glad you are going to Government, but you have not got any men of mill experience on the committee. For instance, Mr. Dinanath Khote, for whom I have great respect and who is my particular friend, has had no mill experience whatever, and has, I am afraid, never seen a mill at work.

The Chairman—You are completely mistaken and misguided.

A shareholder—We give power to the committee to add to their number.

Mr. K. R. Kolah—The committee will obtain the assistance of professional men. It is not necessary that the members of the committee should be engineers or accountants.

Great noise ensued. Several names were suggested—Messrs. Morarjee Goculdas, Tapidas Vurjdas and Muncherjee Hormusjee Cama. (Cries of "order, order," and hisses meant to keep silence) The names of Messrs. Muncherjee Hormusjee Cama and D. R. Chichgar were eventually added to the committee; and the resolution was passed unanimously.

Mr. D. R. Chichgar said he was asked to propose the next resolution, which was as follows:—"That this meeting views with alarm and distrust the attempt made to saddle the company with the appointment of a managing director; and that it should be opposed by the shareholders on the ground that the company cannot allow such a nomination, the duties of which are now performed by the agents and secretaries." Mr. Chichgar was afraid that the first resolution itself was defective, but as it had already been carried, he would let it pass. It was said that endeavours were being made to appoint some one (no names need be mentioned) a managing director.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia—He makes no endeavour to get it. It is others who try to induce him to accept the appointment.

Mr. Chichgar said he would refer to no particular persons by name. He had a high opinion of the gentleman proposed; but what was it they were going to do? They paid the agents Rs. 1,20,000 commission, and the secretaries probably got Rs. 500 per month; and yet it was proposed to pay a managing director. Perhaps the appointment was a necessary one; but all he would say was that, if they paid the agents Rs. 1,20,000, and yet found them unable to manage their business well, it could not be said the shareholders had made a proper choice. Messrs. Merwanjee Framjee and Co. had very well managed the Oriental Mills; but for some reason or other, they had failed in managing this mill to the benefit of the shareholders. Besides, it was absurd to have a director to manage the mills, and then sit with the board in judgment upon his own acts. (Hear, hear.) If the agents could not manage the mill well, they should be changed. It was preposterous, the speaker thought, to be a mill manager and then sit in judgment on his own acts—nay, sit as the chairman of the board of directors. (Applause.)

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia—I have already withdrawn the name of Mr. Wadia as a managing director; he won't accept the appointment. As a member of the Bar, I may say; and Mr. Bomonjee, solicitor, will confirm me, that there is risk in passing that resolution.

Mr. K. R. Kolah said that although they paid Rs. 1,20,000 as commission to the agents, they were charged another sum of Rs. 20,000 for sub-commission. It was only to throw dust into the eyes of the shareholders that the amount was latterly entered into the accounts as brokerage. Was this so or not? Were they not being plundered? Was there any shareholder there who could answer his question, or contradict what he said? (Cheers.) If they saw that there was regular plundering going on in this company, and if a man of experience came forward to benefit them, why should they not accept his services? It was stated that Mr. Wadia had already benefited the mill to the extent of a lakh of rupees; and if he had done so much good without remuneration, why should they not accept him as their managing director? He had caused a great saving in the consumption of coal, and increased the outturn of yarn, and yet they were asked to say by the resolution that they viewed the proposed appointment with "alarm" and "distrust." Why should they reject the services of a man who had done them as much good? If they did, they should be cutting their own throats. (Applause.)

The Chairman—We do nothing against any particular person. We simply protest against the proposed increase in the expenditure.

Mr. Dinanath Khote—Mr. N. A. Wadia has never expressed a wish to be made managing director. Other shareholders requested him to take the management into his hands, and he said "Well, I may take it." Mr. Wadia offered to carry on the management for a year without remuneration, and to show them good results; and the passing of the proposed resolution would only induce him to withdraw the offer he had been asked to make.

Mr. D. R. Chichgar—I say this man has been the chairman of the board, and yet he has done nothing.

Mr. Dinanath and Mr. Kapadia said Mr. Wadia had no power to the extent it was thought he had. He could not do what he wished.

Mr. D. R. Chichgar—Then I must say this proposition is unnecessary, and I don't propose it. (Cheers and clapping of hands.)

The proposition was accordingly withdrawn.

Mr. Ardasir Hormusjee Chinoy then proposed:—"That the committee nominated at this meeting be empowered also to enquire of the directors whether the mills are now working at a loss; and if so to adopt measures to compel them to stop the mills for two or three months at least, unless in the meantime the secretaries and agents offer to give up their commission, for, say, three months."

Mr. Jamsetjee Ruttonjee—The proposal is absurd. You cannot stop the mills.

Mr. Cooverjee Rustomjee Mody—It would be very injurious to the interest of the shareholders themselves to stop the mills. It would be difficult to get back all the workpeople afterwards.

The Chairman—It is carried on at present at a loss to the company of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500 per day. It is conducted by the agents at a loss simply to earn their commission. Unless, therefore, they give up the commission, we stop the mill about three months.

A shareholder—Give the agents no commission until they show a profit.

Great noise again ensued, and shareholders began talking in groups.

The Chairman—Looking at this uproar and noise, we will withdraw this proposition. Of course the agents will hear of our opinions, and if they have the good of the shareholders at heart, they will give up their commission until better times come. The resolution is withdrawn.

It was then proposed by Mr. Cowasjee Bejonjee Parukh, and seconded by Mr. Dinanath Raghunath Khote, "That the committee appointed at this meeting do address the directors of the company to call without delay a special general meeting of the shareholders to discuss the offer made in Messrs. Muljee and Bomonjee's letter of the 8th inst."

This resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Merwanjee Cowasjee Majra said that some months ago Mr. Dorabjee Framjee Panday, of the agents' firm, sent for him and other shareholders and took their signatures to a requisition, the object of which was to remove the secretary on charges of fraud. That requisition had been suppressed and he suggseted that the shareholders should ask the agents for information regarding it.

The Chairman—That is a personal matter, and we cannot enter into it.

It was next proposed by Mr. Meghjee Dosa, and seconded by Mr. Rustomjee Kaikhosroo, That to meet the expenses incidental to the application to Government, Rs. 2 per share be paid to the chairman of the committee appointed at this meeting by every shareholder joining in the views of this meeting.—Carried unanimously.

Mr. Counsell proposed the addition to the committee of the name of Mr. J. R. Duxbury, who just then came in and was received with cheers.

Mr. Duxbury said, considering that he was about to proceed on duty to Gujerat, his services, he was afraid, would be of wery little use to the company. He did not know the nature of the business already done, but the object in view had his full and hearty consent. He hoped some good result would follow the efforts now being made in the interest of the shareholders, and that a reform in the present state of things would be brought about. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia and others requested Mr. Duxbury to allow his name to be put on the committee, which would thereby receive great strength; and it was eventually added to the committee.

Mr. S. B. Bharocha and others proposed that, as the subject had been re-opened, the name of Mr. Sorabjee Pestonjee Davur, who had taken much trouble, be added to the committee.

The Chairman—Mr. Davur has no wish to be on the committee.

Proposed by Mr. A. B. Kapadia, and seconded by Mr. Hoosein Noormahomed, that the thanks of the meeting are due to the Chairman for his able conduct in the chair, and for allowing the uss of his office.

Mr. Pestonjee Nalasett—The Chairman's forefathers also have done such good public-spirited acts. The progeny of tigers are nothing less than tigers (*i. e.* a compliment meaning high lineage, which was received with great applause.)

IN Cannes, at a small bootmaker's shop, the English tourist may find the following inscription in his own language, 'Repairs hung with stage-coach.' After long and anxious thought he may arrive at the cobbler's meaning, who only wished to inform his numerous patons across 'La Manche' that repairs were executed with diligence. 'Ne sutor ultra crepidam,' indeed!

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THE NEW GRAND MASTER OF SCOTTISH FREEMASONRY.

IT is well known among Freemasons in this Presidency that a few months ago, Captain Henry Morland resigned the office of Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, and that the Lodges working under his authority selected Mr. Mackintosh Balfour, Secretary Bank of Bombay, who held the office of Depute Grand Master, to succeed to the chair of Grand Master. The nomination required to be submitted to the Grand Lodge of Scotland, which has confirmed it. Mr. Balfour may now be congratulated on the high position to which he has attained among Freemasons—namely, that of being the second Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India. The *Scotsman* has the following notice of the nomination :—"The quarterly communication of the Grand Lodge of Scotland was held on the 6th August 1877 in the Masonic Hall, George Street, and was presided over by the Deputy Grand Master, Bro. Henry Inglis of Torsonce. Apologies for absence were read from the Grand Master, Bro. Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, Bart, and others. . . . . It was reported that a telegram had been received from Bombay announcing the resignation of Captain Morland as Provincial Master of India, and that the present Depute Provincial Master, Bro. Mackintosh Balfour, had been recommended for the vacant office. The resignation was accepted, and the thanks of the Grand Lodge were accorded to him ; and the nomination of Bro. Balfour by the Lodges was confirmed."

THE CHARGE OF CHEATING.

ALIBHOY BHOYAJEE *vs.* CAPT. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.

THIS case was resumed on Saturday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, in which the defendant, Captain Alexander Campbell, stood charged with cheating in respect of a sum of Rs. 6,100 alleged to have been fraudulently obtained from the complainant, Alibhoy Bhoyajee, and his partner, Bodul Dosajee. The money represents the proceeds of the sale by auction on the 5th September last of the wreck of the late ship Feronia, lying stranded off the port of Diu ; and according to the conditions of the said sale, the hull is said to be lying under twelve feet of water and about 100 yards from the shore.

Mr. Cumroodeen Tyabjee (of Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayanee) appeared for the prosecutor, and Mr. Payne (of Messrs. Jefferson and Payne) for the defence.

Before the case was proceeded with, his Worship enquired if complainant's partner was present, as he would be the proper witness that would be able to throw some light in this prosecution, and that he (the Magistrate) would like to know the reply he received from the Dewan of Ulna to the defendant's letter.

Mr. Tyabjee said the complainant's partner was not present, and he was unable to state when he would be here. The steamers only touch at a place called Veravul and from thence the journey to Diu must be effected by land or in boats, and there is neither railway nor telegraph communication from this to that port.

Mr. Payne here proposed to put a few questions to complainant with the permission of the Court, providing he might be allowed to cross-examine him further on a future occasion. This being acceded to, the complainant was recalled and examined by Mr. Payne. He said—I was present at the sale ; it was not stated at such sale that many articles pertaining to the ship Feronia had already been sold. I did not hear people enquire of the auctioneer what has become of the masts and boats of that vessel at the time of the sale, and why they were not sold. I did not make such enquiry.

Shinga Bareck deposed—I am a fisherman and also a diver. I live at a village called Mudd in Salsette. I know complainant. I visited Diu about a month ago. I was sent there from Bombay, together with two Arabs, who are divers, and some Ghatees, in all thirteen men. Complainant's son was also with us. From Diu we went to a place called Ulna, three miles from Diu ; we looked about for the hull of a ship there, and found one on shore in the possession of a certain Khojah. The hull was broken, a portion of the copper sheeting was on the hull, and a portion of it had been stripped off. When complainant's son proceeded to take possession of it the Khojah said he had brought it at an auction. We could not get any portion of the wreck from the Khojah, who claimed it as his property ; besides what the Khojah had in his possession, there was no portion whatever of the ship found abreast of Ulna.

Cross examined by Mr. Payne—We found no anchors and no chain cables with the Khojah ; the Khojah had the whole of the hull. It was lying about twenty fathoms distant from the water on the seashore. When I said that the Khojah had the hull, I meant to say he had some piece of it, pieces from the top part as well as the middle part. I returned from Diu about 12 days ago, leaving the remainder of the party behind me. On our arrival at Ulna, we went out in boats and searched for about two hours by sounding with poles for the hull of a ship but found none. This was on the day after we had seen portions of the wreck in possession of the Khojah.

Re-examined by Mr. Tyabjee—We made a search for the hull up to three fathoms of water, beyond 100 yards from the shore and 12 feet of water.

Mr. Payne—And for about two hours only.

Rhamonjee Khanboy deposed—I am a ship chandler. I was present at the auction sale of the wreck of the ship Feronia on the 5th September last. I was one of the bidders. I have seen this hand-bill now shown me, which was distributed before the sale commenced.

Cross - examined by Mr. Payne—I did not know that some portions of the ship had been already sold. I made no enquiry as to the masts and boats of that vessel, why they were not put up for sale, or what had become of them. I bid up to Rs. 6,000. I sent one Hormusjee to the defendant about two days before the sale to enquire whether the wreck was lying on a rocky or sandy ground, and as to the state of the wreck. I did not hear it discussed in the auction room as to what articles had already been sold belonging to the wreck.

Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee deposed—I represent the firm of Messrs. Crawford and Co., auctioneers. I put advertisements in the local newspapers as to the sale of the wreck of the ship Feronia, and also caused hand-bills to be printed and distributed ; the one now shown me is one of them. A copy of this hand-bill was put into the hands of each of the intending purchasers. When I received instructions for the sale, defendant was not present, but he was present at the sale. The conditions of sale were read out before the sale commenced. Complainant and his partner were the highest bidders. I then got them to sign the conditions of the sale, which I produce. I received the amount of the sale proceeds from complainant and his partner about twelve days after the sale, which I paid to the defendant.

Cross-examined by Mr. Payne—I prepared the advertisements and hand-bills from the instructions I got about the wreck from a European gentleman and a Parsee who accompanied him, and not from the defendant. Two or three persons at the sale were stating that some portion of the vessel had already been sold ; this was after the conditions of the sale were read out and explained. What particular thing was sold was not mentioned. The above was said in the hearing of the bidders. No person enquired of me as to what articles pertaining to the wreck had been already sold. A Khojah, named Meer Ally, immediately after the sale was concluded, came and told me that he had bought some portions of the vessel from the captain and had paid him Rs. 2,100. I understood him to say some other portion than what was sold by me. This was said in the auction room. Meer Ally was one of the bidders.

At the close of this evidence, Mr. Tyabjee said he had no other evidence to produce at present, and applied for an adjournment until certain parties arrived from Diu who would be able to give more direct evidence in the matter.

Mr. Payne objected to a postponement, and held that it was a purely vexatious charge made against his client, who was at present in a weak state of health, and would be glad to get home to his family. The late troubles he had had to encounter in connection with the wreck of his vessel had completely shattered his constitution. Besides, Mr. Payne said there is no particle of legal evidence to justify his being detained. There is no doubt that the complainant entered into a speculation which he now finds difficult to realize, and therefore endeavours to recover the amount he has already paid by preferring a criminal charged against my client.

His Worship said he was also of opinion, as the case stood at present, that it was a speculative purchase and probably a bad one. However, he would postpone the further hearing to Monday, this day.

CRICKET.

D. COMPANY (BYCULLA) *vs.* C. COMPANY (FORT) BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

THIS match was played on Saturday, and being the first the Volunteers have contested, a great amount of interest was thrown into the game. Members from all the companies assembled early in the day to witness the sport ; and as there were several well-known accomplished cricketers in the two elevens, some fine cricket was expected. D. Company, however, won the first innings by 61 runs, and the glorious uncertainty of cricket was never more exemplified than on this occasion, for all the wickets of C. Company fell in the most unexpected manner. Capt. Tennent, of D. Company, kept up his well-known reputation for scoring, carrying out his bat in the first innings for 26 and making 28 in the second. The fielding of C. Company was greatly applauded, that of Mr. Clark especially, and we trust this, the first match of the Volunteers will lead to many others. We must say a word for Messrs. Minns and Kerner who provided the tiffin and refreshments, for a better and more artistically set up luncheon we never sat down to. There was only one toast proposed, and that a melancholy one for the Volunteers. It was the health of Major Layard, the Commandant of the Corps, and Capt. Hore, in proposing it, stated they were all grieved that he was so soon about to leave them, and that a more popular Commandant never left a regiment, and he was confident he only expressed the feelings of every member, when he said that he was thoroughly beloved, and his departure to England would be to them a great loss. Col. Carnegie and officers of the 21st Regiment very kindly lent their band which played throughout the afternoon, and altogether a more enjoyable day's cricket we never remember having been played in Bombay before.

D. COMPANY.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Stripp, c Hore, b Clark	22	c Brook, Clark	34
Hannab, b McGarry	1	b Pritchard	10
Corkery, run out	23	c & b Pritchard	12
McGuire, b Pritchard	3	b Clark	0
W. Morris, b Clark	4	run out	0
McMeekin, run out	7	b Clark	25
C. Morris, b Clark	5	c McGarry, Clark	0
W. Tennent, not out	26	b Clark	28
Dumayan, b Clark	0	absent	0
Kidd, c Clark, Pritchard	1	c McGarry, Clark	0
Green, c & b Clark	1	not out	0
Bedford, b Clark	5	c Spillane, Clark	0
Byes, &c.	8	Byes, &c.	14
Total	106	Total	123

C. COMPANY.

1st Innings.	
Clark, b Corkery	0
Spillane, b McMeekin, McGuire	8
Croft, b McMeekin, McGuire	3
W. George, b Corkery	1
Capt. Hore, c McMeekin, McGuire	3
Brook, b Corkery	0
Pritchard, b McGuire	0
McGarry, b McGuire	0
Doran, not out	10
J. George, run out	5
Edwards, c Corkery, McGuire	0
Hilton, c & b Corkery	0
Byes, &c.	15
Total	45

PRICES OF GRAIN IN THE BOMBAY MARKET.

LIST of retail and wholesale prices of various kinds of grain prevailing in Bombay on Saturday:—

Names.	No. of Pailies ℘ Re.	℘ one Candy in Rs.	Names.	No. of Pailies ℘ Re.	℘ one Candy in Rs.
WHEAT—			RICE—		
Khundwa	2¾	40 to 45	Jeerasal	2	54
Pisi	3¾	33	Bengal	2¼	49
Bunsi	2¼	57	Inferior quality	..	46
			Patni	3	42 to 44
GRAM—					
Jumbusuri	3	42	OODID—		
Ghati	3½	29 to 31	Nagpore	3¼	40
Surati		25	Gogari	3½	36
Kurrachee	3¾	22	Cawnpore	3½	36
			MUG—		
BAJREE—			Cutchee	2½	48
Mulkapuri	2¾	42	Kurrachee	2¾	43
Kurrachee	3	32	DALS—		
JOWAREE—			Surti Toor dal.	2¼	55 to 57
Barsi	3½	26	Dry ditto.	3¼	33
Surati	3¼	31 to 33	Gram dal	2¾	45

4 seers make 1 pailie, 17 pailies make 1 phura, and 8 phuras make 1 candy.

RATES OF GRAIN IN KATTYWAR.

MARKET rates of grain, &c., ruling at the undermentioned places in Kattywar, on October 10, at lbs. per Rupee :—

Names of Talukas.	Wheat. per Re. lb.	Bajri. p Re. lb.	Juwar. p Re. lb.	Rice. p Re. lb.	Ghi. p Re. lb.	tola.	Gram. p Re. lb.	Grass. p Re. lb.
Rajkot Station	14 16	15	18	9 10 12	1 2	25	13	...
Rajkot	14½	15	18	12	1	35	...	...
Nawanagar	14½	16½	19¼	9¾	1	30	...	80
Khambhalia	14	18¾	21	12	1	25	...	...
Jorya	16	16¼	18	12	1	30	...	...
Morvi	13	17	18	11	2		...	50
Dhrol	17	19	21	12	2		...	40
Wadhwan Station	16	16	18	12	2	5	...	†85
Wadhwan	15	16	...	10	2		15	...
Bhoika	13	13	...	10 11	2		12	...
Wankaner	14	18	20	12½	2		15	...
Limri	14	14	15¼	12	2	5	...	60
Sayla	13½	16	16	10 11	2	5	14	35
Paliad	11½	12	12½	13	2		...	...
Lakhtar	16	18	18	12	2	5	16	...
Chotila	14	18	18	10	2		...	...
Jhinjhuwara	14	14 15*	15	*8 10	2		15	...
Chura	15	16	18	10½ *12	2		14	40
Manakwara Station	14½	16	19	13	1	25	11	...
Jetpur	13	13	16	9	1	30	11	†40
Manawadar	16	19	22½	*11¼	1	20	...	...
Junagarh	13½	15½	20	11	1	25	...	18
Jafarabad	18	17	20	14	1	30	17	...
Lakhapadar	12	15	18	11	1	30	13	...

* Inferior kinds. † Bundles.

MR. JOHN MILLER vs. THE STEWARDS OF THE WELLINGTON RACES.

THE case in which Mr. John Miller filed an action against the Stewards of the Wellington Races was called on in the High Court, Madras, on the 11th for settlement of issues before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tarrant. Mr. M. Gould, instructed by Messrs. Barclay and Morgan, appeared for the plaintiff, and the Hon'ble P. O'Sullivan, instructed by Messrs. Grant and Grant, for the fifth and eighth defendants. Mr. Gould said that six of the defendants had apologised to the plaintiff, and that the fifth and eighth defendants, Mr. Knox and Mr. Turner, had not done so. The plaintiff was, however, satisfied that these two defendants had not apologised as the suit was pending, and he consented to withdraw the suit against all the defendants. The following was the apology tendered by six of the defendants :—

"We, the undersigned Stewards of the Wellington Races for 1877, hereby apologise to Mr. John Miller for, and withdraw, any imputations made upon him by us with respect to the entry of the horse named Proposition for the last Wellington Races, and express our regret for any words used or published by as, tending to impute unfair or dishonourable conduct to Mr. Miller. The Calcutta Turf Club having decided that, in the circumstances which happened at Wellington in May of this year, Mr. Miller was not a defaulter, we have further to apologise to Mr. Miller for having published concerning him that he was a defaulter, and to withdraw the imputation. Dated the 30th day of September 1877. Signed A. McC. Webster, E. D. H. Fairthough, T. H. Irvine, Charles Richards, E. C. Pigott, and C. Elmhirst."

Mr. O'Sullivan expressed his satisfaction with the manner in which the suit had terminated.—*Madras Times*.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

AN AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN VIEW OF THE EASTERN QUESTION.

(*From the Neue Freie Presse, Sept.* 16.)

THE campaign of the Russians in Asia has come to an end, their campaign in Europe is near its end. On the banks of the Arpa Tschai they have been simply defeated, on the right bank of the Danube the defeat threatens to resolve itself into the ruin of the Russian Armies. The corps d'armées led by the Russian Grand Dukes have been beaten on all points of the Asiatic and European theatres of war, and nothing remains for them to do, either in Armenia or Bulgaria, than to retreat to the places whence they came. Full of arrogance, and relying on the superiority in strength of monstrous Russia they came on, and the capture of Erzeroum and Constantinople seemed to them affairs of a military promenade "en masse." They hoped to blow over like a house of cards the rotten Empire of the "sick man," and with assurance of certain victory they penetrated, in Armenia to close to Erzeroum, and in the Balkans to not far from Adrianople. Then awoke the ancient fighting spirit of the Ottoman Peoples; they rushed to arms, warriors sprung up in every corner of the broad empire, the danger which threatened their country caused armies to rise, as it were, out of the earth, and the Russians, as if stricken by a whirlwind were driven back from Erzeroum to Kars, from Kars to Alexandropol, and at the seat of war nearer to us across the Balkans.

The Russian confidence in victory wavered, and instead of a great military success, the danger of a complete overthrow became visible. The assaults attempted on Plevna in the middle and at the end of July were repulsed with an energy which showed that the Turk, attacked in his own territory, would fight to the bitter end. It became apparent that the Turkish soldier was not only superior to the Russian in individual fighting power, but also that he was better armed. The superiority in small arms and Artillery was also accompanied by superiority of leadership. The Russians suffered such enormous losses at Plevna at the end of July, that their power of taking the offensive came to a complete standstill. Their bad generalship was allied with miserable Commissariat arrangements, and the Russian Army took seven weeks to prepare for a further forward move, after calling up reinforcements of the hitherto despised Roumanian Contingent, and after a shameful attempt to induce Servia to commit a fresh breach of faith towards her Suzerain. In the meanwhile the Czar caused to be set in motion all available regiments in Russia and Poland including the Guards, the last reserve of the Russian Army. The Russian strength was taxed to the utmost; Russia who expected to knock down Turkey with one blow, began, notwithstanding her numerous regiments, to feel her own weakness.

While the armies of Mehemed Ali, and of Suleiman and Osman Pashas were by large reinforcements becoming more and more formidable; the main army of the Russians, pressed upon from every side, was preparing a fresh blow against Plevna. It was determined that on the patron saint's day of the Emperor Alexander a general storming of Plevna should take place, preceded by a four days' bombardment from three hundred cannon. The United Russian and Roumanian armies, numbering about one hundred thousand men, threw themselves on the defence of Osman Pasha under the eyes of the Czar himself, who overlooked from an erected stand the dreadful sacrifice of human life, which was in a sense made in his honour on the slopes of Plevna. The Cæsar saw his gladiators sinking to the ground, not as in ancient Rome by dozens but by thousands; but this Plevna which had already cost the Russians such fearful losses, was not yet taken. A few outlying redoubts fell into the hands of the Russians, only however to be given up next day to the sortying troops of Osman Pasha. An attack on Plevna from the south west was defeated by Osman Pasha in a short but brilliant engagement, causing heavy losses to the Russians, and on the 13th September Plevna stood as terrible and unsubdued as before the assault. The Russo-Roumanian army is said to count twenty thousand less combatants in consequence of these two days' fighting, and to be at present so shattered, that a renewal of the attacks on Plevna is not to be thought of.

The defensive position to which the Russian Army sees itself reduced in Bulgaria, every day assumes an appearance of greater difficulty. While Plevna is maintained with iron firmness, and the Russians are thus prevented spreading to the south west, Mehemed Ali has driven the corps d'armée of the Czarewitch from the Lom to behind the Jantra, and threatens Tirnova, Biela and the passages across the Danube, and the fall of either of the towns named would not only jeopardise the line of retreat of the Russians in the Balkans, but also those of the Grand Duke and the Czarewitch. A fearful humiliation appears approaching for Russian pride, and the peril in Bulgaria seems fast shaping itself into a serious catastrophe. If the Grand Duke Nicholas does not quickly decide upon a rapid retreat across the Danube, he will scarcely be able to carry one out, without being attacked on his rear and flanks by the Turks, and exposed to a cross fire of Turkish guns.

And should such a catastrophe happen, a most justly deserved fate will have overtaken the Russians. Never was a more iniquitous war undertaken, nor one more in defiance of the peaceful wishes of the civilised world, never did the stronger attack the weaker with greater insolence, and never was a more hypocritical motive for war announced than the intended liberation of the Turkish slaves by enslaved Russia. Should the incomparable bravery of the Turkish army succeed in bringing about this catastrophe, not only would peace be not far off, but the Turks would have completely rehabilitated themselves in the eyes of the world, and done an immeasurable service to the whole Eastern Hemisphere. Europe would be freed for a long time from the dread of Russia.

The overthrow of Russia means the destruction of the mysterious halo of might, with which its diplomacy has understood to surround that Colossus with feet of clay. The unhealthy panslavanic propaganda to which Russian absolutism has lent itself will come to an end, for the effect of the Russian overthrow will be to turn inwards all the efforts, hitherto striving to find foreign outlets, in order to bring about all these necessary reforms, which we have everywhere in Europe seen grow out of ambitious and unjustifiable attempts at expansion of territory and the consequent desperate disorder of finances. The Turkish victories will not only bring about the freedom of the Ottoman, but also that of the Russian people.

But it is not only in the interests of an early return of peace to Europe, and of the liberation of the Russians from the hands of a degrading servitude that we wish for the triumph of the Turkish arms. The humiliation and crippling of Russia for half a century to come are a great source of tranquillity for Austria, which would have been more endangered than any power by Russian successes in the Balkan Peninsula, and the erection of Slavonic states under the Russian protectorate on its borders; and for Germany which would cease to look upon a Russia, beaten by the Turks, as an ally to be coveted. The succumbing of Russia would be a benefit for the world in general for it would put a stop to Slavonic ideas of conquest, and would also cause the isolation of those in France, who are perhaps still dreaming of a war of revenge in alliance with Russia.

The Turkish victory will restore to the East and to Russia herself the power of spontaneous action, and put an end to the immoral and unjust policy of interference, to which are due all the mischief and horror of the present war. It will make over the regeneration of the East to the natural influence of the economic forces of civilised, working, industrious Europe, which will in one year make good what diplomatists and soldiers have been destroying for a century. The success of the gallant Turks who have defended the independence and integrity of their country with a heroism which has astonished an admiring world is the victory of justice and freedom, for it is after all for the freedom of Europe, whose cabinets shamefully betrayed them, that the Turks have in the end been fighting. May we not have long to wait for the day which is to bring us the news that the united armies of Mehemed Ali, Suleiman, and Osman have succeeded in sweeping out of Bulgaria the last of the Czar's battalions.

THE "TERROR" IN BULGARIA.

(*Times' Correspondent with the Turkish Army.*)

RELIEF CAMP, CARLOVA, Sept. 5.

The experience of the last two days has been by common consent the most painful in the lives of the four Englishmen who are here. In my last, I think, I put the former population of this beautiful and wealthy town at 10,000. Careful inquiries made since have convinced us that 20,000 here and 9,000 or 10,000 at Sopot would be a far more accurate computation. At present, beyond a few score soldiers and a dozen or so Bulgarian men, who are doubtless hiding in different houses, the living souls are some 5,000 or 6,000 women and children, who are either inhabitants or have fled here for shelter from Sopot, and Kalifer, where the massacres and pillaging have, as you are aware, been rather more complete. Of all these helpless creatures, not a dozen are desperate enough to leave their empty houses, except to run here in weeping groups, beseeching us for that protection which it makes the blood boil to be powerless to give. Anything like the White Terror here can scarcely have existed since the French Revolution. In other places the Bashi-Bazouks and Circassians have come and gone like a blasting sandstorm, and the living have raised their heads upon their departure. Here, for nearly six agonizing weeks, they have come and gone at their own hellish will, and their hapless quarry have been cooped up like fowls awaiting their inevitable turn.

Mr. Fawcett, Colonel Blunt, Mr. Master, and I have between us entered some hundreds of substantially built houses, crowded with terrified women and children, and in no single house was there a scrap of movable property to be discovered, nor a rag, except those which had been half torn from the wearers' backs. Also not a woman was there who had not had to fly more than once in mortal terror before ruffians who, under the pretence of searching for men, either perpetrated or attempted nameless outrages. It was perfectly heartbreaking to witness the signs of hunger and fear. Then, you can imagine the sickening feeling with which we lie night after night listening to the shrieks of women coming from various quarters of the town. Picture to yourself, if you can, the sufferings of these poor things without light,—there is not a gill of oil or a candle out of the guardhouses here—with empty stomachs, and sick hearts, for the news of the hangings at Philippopolis have somehow reached this place. And there is abundant evidence that all these people were two months ago what we call well-to-do. Theirs is no case of wretched beings inured to misery and hardened by perpetual want. There is not a rookery or a home of squalor in the town. Every building stands in what was a short time ago a well-kept garden, and possesses even still innumerable evidences of former "comfort." Carlova must have been in happy times a little Paradise, and Sopot was another; situated in Cumberland-like scenery, with little artifical canals diverted from the mountain streams running through each plot, where every sort of flower and vegetable known in temperate climes flourished in glorious profusion. The ample pasturage produces the best meat and milk in Turkey. The wild flowers everywhere provide enormous quantities of honey. The profitable manufacture of the native cloth had brought general pecuniary prosperity, and the result was that, in the opinion of four old travellers, Carlova and its neighbourhood was the one place in which, always excepting his own dear home, each would have liked to live.

But what has the ruthlessness of armed ruffianism brought this to? We are camped in what appears to have been a large kitchen garden. Tomatoes, French beans, vegetable marrows, 3ft. and 4ft. long, cucumbers, Indian corn, grapes, apples, pears, plums, walnuts, aubergines are to be had for the gathering. The owner and planter of these is probably hung, for he was evidently a respectable man. On the left of our encampment is a rapid-running watercourse, in which we got a morning bath. Stepping across this, and entering a wrenched-open garden door, we came upon what was the principal cloth factory. Like every other house, it is a complete wreck—proprietor hung at Philippopolis. But the more solid and substantial cloth-making machinery, driven by a water-wheel, has resisted the destroyers, and stands mockingly motionless, while the widow and four children, emboldened by our presence, creep in every mogrning, covered with rags, to carry away the garden stuff to keep their attenuated bodies together. We have variously estimated the capital of the late enterprising proprietor at from £10,000 to £20,000 Like most Bulgarians, he seems to have been a pious man, for in his country house, among the other *debris*, lies a New Testament, torn in half. Bordering us on the right are some half-dozen empty houses, from which we have "looted" for camp use an old broken table, a stool, and four wooden chairs, which were literally all the effects not broken or torn to shreds. One of them was a very superior building, and yesterday evening three women and several little girls asked our permission (!) to enter this, their former home, to take some grapes and vegetables from their own garden. The mother of the children, a stately, composedly-speaking women, implored us to say if it was true that a great many respectable Bulgarians had been executed at Philippopolis, and if we had heard anything of her husband,, who had been arrested and sent there. We held out false hopes, I am afraid, by assuring her that Pasha declared he was only hanging wicked men; that reports of horrors were always exaggerated, and she should hope for best, &c. But the still desolation, heartrending as it is, was completely driven from our minds when we encountered the weeping and groaning misery of some 2,000 poor souls whom we relieved from the pangs of acute hunger in our rounds through the town. At first, as our arabas halted under their carefully-boarded windows, with Englishmen standing in them, their sleeves turned up, and their clothing all white with flour, the poor things were afraid to open their door. Soon, however, hunger-driven old women came trembling to a quickly-opened side door, and, with a nervous glance up and down the street, held up their aprons, and in many cases slipped off their petticoats, to receive the shower of rice and flour from our pans. Each, according to the number of souls in the house, received about a fortnight's supply. All wept bitterly and invoked all different blessings they could think of upon our heads. By degrees, finding nothing terrible happening, confidence came, and our waggons were surrounded by crowds of famished-looking women and children, of all ages, pushing and struggling to get near, in the vain endeavour to be served first. Women in the background held up their hastily-constructed bags, and their children, and, with imploring looks and prayers, begged not to be left out.

From morning to night this has gone on for two days, and still not half the people have been approached. To see the despair each evening at dusk as we had to desist was dreadful, but, with every desire to do our best, we have to husband our strength, for already the hot sun and bad smells of the fever-stricken houses are telling on us. We are obliged to keep a careful look-out all night as the Bashi-Bazouks have made no secret of their objection to our presence, and the authorities are becoming decidedly cool, although it was at their express desire that we gave aid to the Bulgarians.

HERESY TROUBLES IN SCOTLAND.

The Dods heresy case is at last under weigh. From the report of the proceedings of the Free Presbytery of Glasgow it would appear that endeavours have been made by a majority of the Court in private to prevent the matter from taking the shape of a public process, but a large minority were dissatisfied with the explanations of his obnoxious writings which Dr. Dods seems to have offered, and accordingly the investigation must go on, and promises to expand into dimensions equal to those of the Fergus Ferguson and Robertson Smith prosecutions. The prospect thus opened up for the public is a very serious one. To have three extensive processes of heresy going on at once, one or other of them breaking out somewhere every fortnight or three weeks, is really too bad.

The subject on which Dr. Dods has chosen toventilate his notions is the difficult and fundamental question of the infallibility of Scripture. Whatever may be the ideas held now for a long time on this subject on the Continent, it will probably be generally conceded that the popular and traditional belief in this country, up till very recently, was that the Sacred Volume, being of Divine Authorship, is absolutely trustworthy in all particulars; and very great alarm was excited in religious circles when, in one of the decisions in the famous "Essays and Reviews" case, it was affirmed to be permissible for a member of the Church of England to believe and assert that there is a "dark crust of human error" over the Scriptures. It seemed to many that this admission threw upon the reader of Scripture the responsibility of settling for himself which parts of it are human error and which are Divine truth; and as a consequence of the introduction of these views, it is thought that a considerable increase has taken place in the number of those who accept such things in Scripture as they happen to believe, not for the old-fashioned reason that they find them in Scripture, but because their own judgment pronounces them worthy of acceptance—that is to say, they assume to themselves the prerogative of deciding what they shall or shall not receive as true in the Sacred Volume. Something very much akin to this is stated by Dr. Dods' enemies to be the effect of his teaching. It seems he has given utterance to such views as the following:—That "it is impossible to affirm that all the statements contained in Scripture are strictly accurate, impossible, that is, to claim for Scripture an absolute infallibility;" that "there are inaccuracies in the Gospels and elsewhere sufficient to explode the averment of infallibility;" and that "there are inaccuracies in the Bible such as occur in ordinary writings through imperfect informatian or lapse of memory."

Of course, these opinions may be perfectly in harmony with the legal Standards of the Free Church, and we must be content to await the decision of the Church judicatories on the question; but in the meantime it is easy to see that Dr. Dods' friends have a difficult task before them. They may find that there is nothing formally heterodox or inconsistent with the Divine authorship of Scripture in holding that it is to a certain extent inaccurate, but they will probably not venture to deny that such a view will be new to Free a very large portion of the people who attend Churches. Accordingly, in the event of its being found that Dr. Dods's principle is orthodox, it would seem absolutely necessary that the Free Church should draw up an exact catalogue of the errors in Scripture as far as yet discovered, so that Church-going people may have some clue to what they ought and ought not to believe. At any rate it would seem necessary to ascertain the precise points in which Dr. Dods regards the Bible as mistaken, since even granting that notwithstanding certain errors the Bible might still be held "true and Divine," the errors indicated by Dr. Dods might happen to be just those which are fatal to such a description unless it is to be held that no amount of error whatever can have that effect. But even although Dr. Dods's friends in the Presbytery of Glasgow should successfully surmount these difficulties, it must not be assumed that the course is clear for his acquittal.—*Scotchmam.*

The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 8,949.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

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Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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Second do.	2	8
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First insertion…………… 8 As. per Line.
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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

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Not exceeding three lines ……………Rs. 1-0
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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. EUPHRATES, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. L. Shiell, on SATURDAY, the 20th October 1877, at 4 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Callingapatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. MALDA, 1,945 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander J. Lang, on THURSDAY, the 18th October 1877, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. Gray, on TUESDAY, the 16th October 1877, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. MALDA, 1,945 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander J. Lang, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 18th October 1877, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wine.	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.
ASSIRIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st January 1878.
INDIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st February 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

DOUBLE GLO'STER CHEESE

HAS ARRIVED,

and is now on cut at the several Establishments of

TREACHER & Co., (Limited),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

JEAN-VINCENT BULLEY'S

PARISIAN TOILET VINEGAR,

AS AN ADJUNCT TO THE DAILY BATH DURING THE HOT WEATHER IS EMINENTLY REFRESHING & SALUBRIOUS, PROMOTING THE FUNCTION OF THE SKIN AND IMPARTING AN AGREEABLE PERFUME TO THE BODY.

Large bottle, Cash……………Re. 1 each.

SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS

HAVE long enjoyed the highest reputation on the whole of the American continent and the West Indies for their delightful armoa and flavour, as also for their efficacy as a stimulant in exciting the appetite. They were first introduced generally to the European public at the Great International Exhibition of 1862, where they obtained the award from the Jury of "Honcurable Mention, for Goodness of Quality." In India they are highly esteemed for the properties remarked in America, and for their valuable sanative power in all diseases arising from weakness of the digestive organs.

Cash.

Pint Bottles bearing Dr. Siegert's signature of verification, each ………Rs. 2 0

SOLE AGENTS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

N. B.—A liberal discount allowed to purchasers of six dozen and upwards.

MESSRS. ALDRIDGE, SALMON AND COMPANY

HAVE received fresh Consignments of the undermentioned first class WINES, &c.

	Rs.	
From PAGE AND SANDEMAN,		
Amontillado Sherry	25	per doz.
Cusénier's Fine Brandy	24	,,
From A. COLLIN (Châlons)		
Carte Blanche Champagne	30	,,
From G. PRELLER and Co. (Bordeaux)		
St. Julien Claret quarts	9	,,
Lormont Claret ,,	12	,,
Chateau Belair ,,	16	,,
Haut Barsac ,,	15	,,
Chablis ,,	16	,,
From De LAAGE FILS & Co.		
Cognac—L. Béchade	18	,,

Pints of all these Wines can be had at Rs. 2 per case of two dozen extra.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
	CHINA	2016	400	T. Alderton	15th Oct.
(s)	BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson	22nd do.
	SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	29th do.
(s)	KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	5th Nov.
	DECCAN	3429	550	J. D. Gaby	12th do.
(s)	SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Barne	19th do.
	BANGALORE	2063	500	N. W Hasslwood	26th do.
(s)	AUSTRALIA	3663	600	J. S. Murray	3rd Dec.
	TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	10th do.
(s)	MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	17th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th October 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. E. Babot	16th Oct. at 3 p. m
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	30th Oct. do.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	13th Nov. do.
GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	27th Nov. do.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd October 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle):—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
SIAM	3600	500	G. R. Hector	10th Nov. at 3 p.m.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	8th Dec. do.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd October 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated, rich crockery and glasswares, a first-class light open carriage, a pair of Bay Australian carriage horses, plants, books, &c., at Tarwady, Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, carriages, horses, &c., the property of H. W. Payne, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 15th October 1877.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 cases white ground prints.
5 ,, printed handkerchiefs.
2 ,, plain gauze.
5 ,, T. red prints.

An invoice of Delhi worked electroplated goods, consisting of water coojas, cups, flower holders, waiters, &c.

25 cases lip and slip chimnies,
13 fire-proof safes by Grant and Son 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches.
6 fire-proof safes by Thomas Wither 30, 32 and 34 inches.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED PIECE GOODS, AT THE SASSOON'S DOCK, COLABA.

On FRIDAY next, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Sassoon's Dock, Colaba, on account of the concerned, ex s.s. Trinacria:—

Queen CB	851, 865—2 bales grey shirtings.	
B Flying Horse	691, 695, 760 763, 766, 770 772, 875, 1058	9 do. do.
G B	763—1 do.	do.
B C D	378—1 do.	do.
VB Queen CB	1667, 1668, 1672, 1675, 1683, 1684	6 do. do.
B Elephant	803, 805, 810, 900-1, 903, 904, 906, 908, 910-16, 918	17 do. do.
V B Flying Horse	1641, 1649—2 do. grey madapollams.	
G B	9796-97—2 cases printed cambrics. 9809—1 do. do. 9819-21—2 do. green cambrics.	

SALE OF VALUABLE PEARLS.

The undersigned are instructed by Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co. to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m., on account and at the risk of the firm of Assanund Anundass, the following parcels of pearls:—

1	parcel	390	pearls	115	chows.
1	,,	676	,,	110	,,
1	,,	881	,,	90	,,
1	,,	2322	,,	125	,,
1	,,	small	,,	38	,,
1	,,	,,	,,	25	,,
1	,,	565	button pearls	80	chows.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, a Mahogany Self-acting Pianoforte, rich 6 light Candelabra, Carpets, Pier Glasses, Hanging Argand Lustres, Vase Lamps, Plated Glass and Porcelain Ware, Marble and German Slabs for flooring, Teak Doors with frames, &c., at No. 40, Cumballa Hill, near the bungalow of Nowrojee Ardaseer Davur, Esq.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction at No. 40, Cumballa Hill, on THURSDAY, the 18th October, sale commencing at 1 p.m., the valuable household furniture, self-acting piano, brougham, &c., of a Parsee gentleman changing his residence.

Full particulars will be given in to-morrow's paper. Catalogues will be ready this afternoon and the furniture is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 15th October 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEILLER'S MARMALADE,

Per 1 lb. tin, Cash, 7 annas,
,, 2 lbs. do. 13 do.

Sole Agents,
TREACHER & Co., Limited.

LETTER BARS.

Graduated for England and Inland Postage, the most convenient instrument for determining amount of Postal Rates for Letters ever introduced.

Cash Rs. 4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

J. NEUBERG.
5, Meadow Street.

Mr. NEUBERG respectfully begs to invite the attention of his numerous Customers, and the public in General, to his PRESENT stock of

CHEROOTS
and
CIGARS,

which have all been manufactured from CHOICEST TOBACCO specially selected, and reserved for himself.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

		Per 1,000	100
DAWSON'S PRIME ………… THOMPSON'S PRIME …………	Rs.	20	2-4
* DAWSON'S No. 1 …………… * THOMPSON'S No. 1 …………	Rs.	17	2.0

* Splendidly matured.

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS.

		per 1,000	100
PRINCIPES …………………	Rs.	20	2-4
FAVORITAS …………………	Rs.	22	2 8
REGALIAS ELEGANTE …………	Rs.	25	3.0

CHOICE

PONDICHERRY INDIANAS,
MILD, MELLOW, MATURED,
Rs. 22 per 1,000. Rs. 2-8 per 100.

DINDIGUL HAVANNAS,
"LONDRES."
(Mr. NEUBERG'S OWN BRAND.)
The Indian Havanna par excellence.
Rs. 24 per 1,000. Rs. 2-10 per 100.
SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED.

Note.—*Outstation Orders to be accompanied with Cash or reference for payment.*

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE, INDIAN SERVICE—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. MARINA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—MR. EDWARD COMBER was ADMITTED a PARTNER in our Firm on the 1st July of the present year.

LYON & Co.

Bombay, October 13, 1877.

NOTICE.

THE PAPER CURRENCY and MONEY ORDER OFFICES will be CLOSED on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY next, the 16th and 17th instant, on account of the DASARA HOLIDAYS.

C. E. CHAPMAN,
Commissioner of Issue.

NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

I HAVE THIS DAY SEVERED my CONNECTION from the Firm of FLANAGAN and CURRUMSEE, and will in future carry on business as COAL BROKER on my own account.

JOSEPH FLANAGAN.

Bombay, October 15, 1877.

THE INDIAN PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 14 (Rupees Fourteen) per Share (being at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum), will be PAID, on and after the 18th instant, to the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company, whose names stood on the Register of Shareholders, on the 4th idem, on PRODUCTION of the SHARE CERTIFICATES.

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, October 12, 1877.

THE ALLIANCE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—AN AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rupees (100) One Hundred per Share has been DECLARED for the half year ended 30th June 1877, and will be PAYABLE on and after MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Nesbit Lane, Fort, on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
TAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, October 15, 1877.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from THIS DAY to the 22nd instant, both days inclusive.

MUNICIPAL BY-LAWS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY to be held in the Municipal Offices at 3 p.m., on FRIDAY, 16th November next, application will be made by the Municipal Commissioner for confirmation of the By-Laws made by himself, with the sanction of the Town Council, under authority of Section 267 of the Bombay Municipal Act 1872.

Any person desiring to object to any such By-Laws must give notice of the nature of his objection to the Municipal Commissioner ten (10) days before the said 16th November.

A copy of such By-Laws is kept in the Municipal Commissioner's Office and may be inspected free of charge between the hours of 10 a. m. and 5 p. m., and copies of any portion or portions of such By-Laws can be obtained on payment at the prescribed rate.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.

Bombay, Municipal Offices, October 13, 1877.
By Order of the Chairman.

THE BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—The ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the abovementioned Company will be held at the Company's Branch Office, No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th October at 5 p.m., for the transaction of the undermentioned business:—

1.—To receive the Report of the Directors and the audited Accounts for the year ended 31st July, 1877.
2.—To declare a Dividend.
3.—To elect a Director for the current year in place of the Hon. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee who retires in rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4.—To elect an Auditor or Auditors for the current year, and to fix his or their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 15th to 24th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
W. J. FARROW, Secretary.

Bombay, October 15, 1877.

SPARKLING BURGUNDY.

THE Undersigned solicit special attention to this delicious Wine.

The Consignment now on sale is full-bodied, rich in flavour, of exquisite bouquet, and well suited for invalids.

	Cash. Rs.	a.
Quarts, per dozen ……	38	0
Pints, do. ……	21	0

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

No. 45.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

FIBRES AND SILK.

Dated Simla, the 31st August 1877.

NOTIFICATION.

IN 1871 the Government of India offered a prize of £5,000 to the inventor of the best machine or process for the preparation of the fibre of the *Bohmeria nivea* (popularly known under the names of Rhea, Ramie, and China grass), and the terms on which machines would be admitted to competition were widely notified in India, in Europe, and in America. Many persons declared their intention to compete, but ultimately only one machine was actually brought to the place of trial. The machine having been carefully tested at Saharanpur in the autumn of 1872, was found imperfect in some important respects, and the inventor was adjudged not entitled to the full reward. He was, however, presented with £1,500 in consideration of the partial measure of success he had attained after great perseverance.

2. This machine has not since been adapted by the inventor to practical use, and no improved process of preparing the fibre of the rhea has been yet discovered by other persons. Meanwhile the demand for rhea continues and the conditions which induced the Government of India in 1871 to offer a prize remain substantially unchanged.

3. His Honour the President in Council therefore considers that it is desirable to renew the offer, and it is accordingly hereby notified that a reward of fifty thousand Rupees will be paid to the inventor of the best machine or process which will separate the bark and fibre from the stem, and the fibre from the bark, of the *Bohmeria nivea.*

4. A smaller reward not exceeding ten thousand Rupees will be given to the inventor of the next best machine or process, provided it is adjudged to possess merit and to be capable without difficulty of adaptation to practical use.

5. What is required is a machine or process capable of producing, by animal, water, or steam power, a ton of dressed fibre of a quality which shall average in value not less than £45 per ton in the English market, at a total cost including all processes of preparation and all needful allowance for wear and tear, of not more than £15 per ton, laid down at any port of shipment in India and £30 in England, after payment of all the charges usual in trade before goods reach the hands of the manufacturer. The processes of preparation are to be understood to include all the operations required subsequent to the cutting of the stems from the plants in the field, until the fibre is in a condition fit to be packed for conveyance to the market.

6. The machinery employed must be simple, strong, durable, and inexpensive, and should be suited for erection in the plantations where the rhea is grown. It must be adapted for treatment of the fresh stems, as cut from the plant. The treatment of dried stems offers certain difficulties and the fibre prepared from them must moreover always be much more costly than the fibre produced from green stems. Except during the hot dry weather preceding the rains in Upper India (where rhea grows best), it is very difficult so to dry the stems that no fermentation or mildew shall occur. But during this season the stems are comparatively short and the crop poor and stunted, unless it is artificially irrigated, and such irrigation greatly increases the cost of cultivation. In the rainy season the plant is in fine condition, but at this season it is almost impossible to dry the stems in quantity without injuring the fibre unless recourse is had to artificial means of desiccation, which greatly increase the cost of the material. It is therefore obvious that the attention of inventors should be given to the discovery of a process for the treatment of the green stems.

7. The trials will be held at Saharanpur in the North-Western Provinces, in the months of August and September 1879. Machines entered for competition should be placed *in situ* and be ready for work not later than the 15th August, the competition commencing on the next day. The judges will be appointed by the Government, and they will watch the whole of the trials. But the machines shall be worked and adjusted by the competitors themselves, and no person shall touch a machine without the consent of the inventor.

8. The Government of India will provide proper shelter and accommodation at Saharanpur for all the competing machines as well as the motive power required. It will also pay for the transport from the sea-coast to Sharanpur of all machines up to the limit of one ton each, the freight on any excess weight to be defrayed by the owners. The present rate of freight by rail from Calcutta to Saharanpur is Rs. 3-10 per maund or Rs. 98-11 per ton, and from Bombay to Sahranpur Rs. 4-1 per maund or Rs. 110-9 per ton. A free second class ticket to Saharanpur will also be given to any person in charge of a machine.

9. The owner or owners of the successful machine or machines shall not be entitled to receive the reward offered except on the following conditions, viz.—

(1)—That a complete technical description of the machine, illustrated by plans drawn to scale, shall be prepared and published, Government paying the cost, for the information of the public.

(2)—That after the expiry of three years from the date on which the award is made, the public shall have the right of manufacturing similar machines, on payment to the owner of a royalty of 10 per cent. on the cost of each machine so manufactured.

10. All persons desiring to compete under the terms and on the conditions specified above are requested to make known their intention not later than the 31st December 1878, giving the following particulars:—

1. Name in full and residence.
2. Profession or occupation.
3. Number of different kinds of machines entered for competition.
4. Brief description of each machine.

Intending competitors will at the same time declare themselves bound (under penalty of disqualification of the competing machines and forfeiture of all claim to the Government reward) to conform to all rules which may be prescribed by Government or by the judges appointed by Government in connection with the conduct of the trials.

All notices of intention to compete and applications for information should be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, Calcutta.

11. A limited quantity of rhea will be grown in the Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, and persons desirous of testing their machines before entering them for public competition may obtain green stems in small quantities from the Superintendent of the gardens, through this Department.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES.

THIS Department of the business is constantly receiving large accessions of every article required by Smokers, and affords a selection not to be met with elsewhere in India.

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

CASH PRICE LIST.

MANILLA.

No. 1, Cheroots or Cigars…Per thousand Rs. 90
No. 2, Do. do. … do. ,, 50
No. 2, Cavite Brand ……… Per thousand Rs. 70
No. 3, Cigars……………… ,, 40

CONNOISSEURS PRONOUNCE THESE BRANDS THE FINEST IMPORTED.

TRICHINOPOLY.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE COMPANY OF FINEST SELECTED TOBACCO.

Thomson's, Dawson's, and Noble's Muster per box of 100 ………………Re. 1 12
Do. do. per box of 250.. ,, 4 0
Dindigul and Havannahs, per box of 100..Rs. 2 0
Do. do. per box of 250.. ,, 4 8

CIGARETTES.

Cope's "Bouquet" and "Peerless" brands, per box of 100 …………………Rs. 2 10
Wills's "Passing Clouds, per box of 100… ,, 2 10
Real Turkish, made from the finest selected Tobacco, with and without mouth pieces, per box of 100 ………Rs. 2 10
Do. Do. per box of 50 … ,, 1 8
Do. Do. per box of 24 … ,, 0 12

TOBACCOS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR WILLS'S CELEBRATED BRISTOL TOBACCOS.

Bird's Eye, Smoking Mixture, Shag and Latakia.
Per tin, Re. 1.

SNUFF.

MACOUBA, 1st quality, per bottle, Rs. 2-8.

A HANDSOME SELECTION OF GENUINE MEERSCHAUM PIPES.
AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF BRIARWOOD PIPES, BEST QUALITY.
CIGAR CASES, TOBACCO POUCHES, &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO INSPECT

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S
CELEBRATED TRAVELLING KIT
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

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	Rs.	a.
Deck Suits……………10 to	15	8
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Warm Suits ………30 to	40	0
Boys' Suits …………	10	8
Overcoats and Ulsters from…………35 to	65	0
Dressing Gowns, from 9 to	20	0
Pyjamas ………………	3	0
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached ………………	6	0
White do. …………	4	8
French Cambric do., Collar attached …………	5	0
English Cambric do ……	4	0
Best Shrunk Flannel do..	8	0
Silk and Wool do ………	8	8
Spun Silk do ………	11	0
Gents' Under Vests 3-8 to	6	0
Bathing Drawers ………	2	0
Gents' Under Pants ..4 to	8	0
Gents' Cotton Socks, doz..	8	8
Warm do ……… ,, ..	15	8
Ladies' Under Vests 4-8 to	6	8
Ladies' White Cotton Hose doz ………………	13	8
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose doz ……………	9	0
Children's White Cotton Socks, from doz..6-8 to	12	8
Heather Merino do. 6-8 to	12	8
Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats, from ………6 to	15	0

	Rs.	a.
Travelling Caps ………	4	8
Travelling Seal-skin Caps ……………6-8 to	8	8
Travelling Hats…………	4	8
Cardigan Jackets, very warm …………9-8 to	12	8
Sheets, per pair…………	9	8
Pillow Cases, each ..1-4 to	2	8
Blankets…………each	10	8
Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds …………10 to	10	5
Resais or Quilts …………	5	8
Ladies' Wool Shawls ……	22	0
Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks …………12-8 to	23	0
Solid Leather do ………	49	0
Extra Large do …………	75	0
Black Hide Bags ………	11	8
Extra large do …………	24	0
Gladstone Bags…………	35	0
Ladies' Hand Bags ……	7	8
Travelling Writing Cases fitted ………………	11	4
Gents' Bags, fitted complete ………………	72	0
Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete …………	58	8
Gents' Dressing Cases..	11	8
Gents' Pigskin Dressing Cases, complete … 25 to	30	0
Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes …………5 to	6	0

	Rs.	a.
Courier Bags……9-8 to	12	8
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Travelling do…………	1	8
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Rug Straps………1-8 to	2	8
Waterproof Coats ………	10	0
60-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting ………	6	0
42-Inch White Waterproof	4	8
Linen Faced Collars doz..	0	12
Linen Faced Cuffs per doz.	1	8
Linen Cuffs per doz ……	13	8
Linen Collars ………doz.	6	0
Cambric Handkerchiefs,,	5	5
Warm Gloves…………	1	0
Children's Gloves ….1 to	1	8
Mits ………………	1	8
Mufflers ……………	2	12
Pins, Scarf…………	1	0
Sailors' Knot……1-8 to	3	0
Windsors for Bow or Ring…………1-8 to	4	0
Gents' Canvas Shoes….	2	12
Gents' Slippers…………	2	8
Ladies' Shoes…………	2	12

	Rs.	a.
China Bath Slippers ……	1	8
Filters for Travellers covered Wicker, from ..	11	4
Pocket Filters …………	2	12
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Sponges ………………	3	8
Soap Boxes……………	1	8
Smelling Salts, per bottle	2	0
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Tooth Brush Guards ….	0	10
Do. Brushes…………	0	10
Nail Do …………	0	12
Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case ..9-8 to	12	8
Razors, Ivory Handles..	3	2
Do. Strops……3-8 to	4	0
Nail Scissors…… 1-8 to	1	8
Briar Root Pipes……	1	12
Tobacco Pouches ………	1	8
Champagne Taps………	8	8
Pocket Knives ………	2	8
Marine Soap, 3 cakes for	0	12
Shaving do. Stick………	1	0
Lloyd's Euxesis ………	1	4
Oriental Tooth Paste……	1	8
Fragrant Florelline……	1	8
Luggage Labels, per doz.	0	12
Lloyd's Life Saving apparatus…………………	12	8
Overland Chairs best Beach…………5-8 to	12	8

Suits can be made to order in six hours.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TRICHINOPOLY JEWELLERY.

BADHAM & CO.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.'S
FIRST CLASS WATCHES.

SPECIALLY manufactured for India and warranted to keep correct time in any temperature.

Gentlemen's Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance, ¾ Plate and Jewelled in 10 holes, first quality, cannot be too highly recommended ………Rs. 350
Do. Gold Semi-Hunting Do. Do. ……………… ,, 350
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Gold Watches, not Keyless, from ……………………Rs. 150 to Rs. 250
Ladies' Gold ½ Hunting Keyless Lever Watches in plain, Engine-turned and richly chased Cases ……………………Rs. 225 to Rs. 250
Do. Gold Crystal-Faced Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance………… ,, 200
Do. Gold Watches, Cheaper Descriptions, not Keyless, Open-Faced, Hunting and ½ Hunting……………………Rs. 50 to Rs. 120

SPECIALTY.

1st Class ¾ Plate Silver Semi-Hunting, Hunting and Crystal-Faced Watches of best manufacture, Chronometer Balance……………Rs. 150, 145 and 140
Silver Hunting, ½ Hunting and Crystal-Faced Keyless Watches, Screw Balance, from Rs. 100 to Rs. 125
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Silver Hunting, ½ Hunting, and Open-Faced Watches, not Keyless ……Rs. 40, 45 and 55

IMPORTANT TO SHIKAREES,
TRAVELLERS AND PEOPLE IN THE DISTRICTS.

German Silver Open-Faced Keyless Lever Watches of superior make, strong and durable, and guaranteed to stand hard wear and tear and keep accurate time…………………Rs. 30 each.

Gold Keyless Hunting and Open-Faced Keyless Clock Watches, from ………Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,600
Gold Hunting ½ and Minute Repeaters ……………… ,, 800 to ,, 2,000
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Gold Chronographs and Chronometers ……………… ,, 550 ,, 800

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Agents for Messrs. Thomas Russell and Son's Watches.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, HOSPITALS, HOTELS, &c.

CARRE'S IMPROVED ICE MACHINE
WITH THE NEW CONGELATOR FOR PRODUCING BLOCK ICE
TO BE HAD ONLY FROM
S. Rose & Co., Bombay.

The only Machine suitable for Domestic use; Cheap, Cleanly, and Easy to work; always ready for use and never gets out of order
Full particulars of the *New Congelator* can be had on application to S. Rose & Co.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

S. ROSE & Co.'s apparatus for cooling Wines or Beer with the aid of the Pneumatic Ice Machine and without contact of Ice with the wine, is an entirely new adaptation. Rs. 25 each and Rs. 18.

The introduction of Messrs. S. Rose & Co.'s apparatus is acknowledged to have supplied a perfect method for cooling Wines or Beer without any risk of injuring the flavor.

Personal inspection of the new apparatus and its accessories is requested, and full practical instructions for using the Machine will be given to the Agents or to the servants of purchasers.

The mode of producing Ice is by means of a Pneumatic Machine, the air in the Decanter or Vase is exhausted by the action of the air-pump, and the moisture, arising from rapid evaporation, absorbed by the Sulphuric Acid contained in the Cylinder B, and intense cold in the Decanter or Vase is the result reducing the water to Ice.

An Illustrated Pamphlet, containing full directions for use, accompanies each Machine.

Apparatus for operating on one DECANTER or VASE with NEW CONGELATOR. ACCESSORIES complete.
Do. Do. on Two DECANTERS or VASES with NEW CONGELATOR, ACCESSORIES complete.
Do. Do. on Four DECANTERS or VASES with NEW CONGELATOR, ACCESSORIES complete.
Messes, Clubs, Traders, &c., supplied at wholesale Rates.

Sulphuric Acid, Oils, Wax, Leather Washers and all the necessary fittings, kept in stock.

For use in Up-country Stations, Messes, Hotels, Hospitals and on Board-ship, these Machines will be found invaluable and their portability renders them most serviceable for Camp use. Within fifteen minutes the Machine can be fitted together charged with acid, and the water at 85 deg. Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point.

The above Machines can be seen in working order on the premises of S. ROSE & Co., Bombay.

CARRE'S IMPROVED (NEW MODEL) AMMONIACAL ICE MACHINES

2 lbs. and 4 lbs. each, complete with furnace, thermometers, &c., instructions for working and making Ices, &c.
FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO S. ROSE & Co., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Railway Ice Box……………… Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 | Ice Pitchers……………… Rs. 50 to Rs. 100
Ice Pail, Ice Tongs, and Ice Hammers.

PERPETUAL FOUNTAIN.

TABLE EPERGNE OR CENTRE-PIECE FOR PERFUMED WATER.
In rich Electro-silvered Ware, Rs. 200.

FILTERS.—Spencer's Improved Magnetic Carbide Filter. Price Rs. 15, 24 and 30.

☞ NOTE NEW ADDRESS.

S. ROSE & CO., 9, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 13
Single Copy ………………Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1876 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1865 and 1876 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
☞ List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

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GRAND CAFE RESTAURANT.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS,
AND DINNERS
At fixed prices and à la carte.

ORCHESTRA THIS EVENING
FROM HALF PAST SEVEN.

THACKER AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

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Field Exercise and Evolutions of Infantry. *As revised,* 1877. *Annas* 12. *Post free.*	1	0
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THACKER AND COMPANY,
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The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

FOR SALE, a DOGCART, built by Windover, and in excellent condition. For further particulars, apply to "P.," care of this Office.

RAMPART ROW—TO LET, from the 1st January next, the whole of the SPACIOUS GROUND FLOOR, of No. 6, Rampart Row. Apply direct to Messrs. ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co.

A FRENCH PROFESSOR of the FRENCH LANGUAGE and LITERATURE will stay in Bombay for one or more years if he finds a sufficient number of pupils. Apply, giving Address, till the 15th instant, by letter to Mr. CHARLES D' OREFONT, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COPENHAGEN BUTTER, SWISS CONDENSED MILK, SUPERIOR TEA, FRESH GROUND COFFEE, GOLDEN SYRUP, &c. J. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street

WANTED.

WANTED, for the Poona Municipality, a HEALTH OFFICER. Salary Rs. 100 (One Hundred). Must be a Medical Practitioner. Applications to be made within ten days to the Undersigned.

A. H. PLUNKETT,
Chairman, Poona Municipal Committee.

Poona, October 9, 1877.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.,
FURNITURE, BILLIARD, CARRIAGE,
HARNESS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOS, PIER GLASSES
CARPETS, WALL PAPERS, MARBLES, &c.

MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Established 1803.
CAPITAL—One Million Six Hundred Thousand Pounds.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, in Bombay and up-country, issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.,
Agents.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS.

A LARGE AND HANDSOME ASSORTMENT

on sale at the several establishments of
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ANGLO-SWISS MILK
is received by
EVERY MAIL STEAMER.
Per Tin, Cash, Annas 8.
Per case of 4 dozen do. Rs. 22.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

DOUBLE WALL ICE JUGS,
PRESERVE ICE OR ICED DRINKS.
CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,

At a low temperature for a much longer period than other vessels. The constant use of them is attended with

GREAT CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY.

Richly plated with silver, in a variety of handsomely chased patterns, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

A RELIABLE FILTER

IS an essential requisite for all TRAVELLERS and RESIDENTS in INDIA, where PURE WATER is so absolutely necessary to health. A large assortment of the most approved descriptions are on sale by the Undersigned, who will furnish details upon application.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET.

Bottled, Capsuled and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at the Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in this market.

In cases of 1 dozen..Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA

TRIPLE FOLDING MIRRORS,
WITH CHAINS FOR SUSPENDING.

	Mirrors	Rs.
WOOD FRAMES, illuminated panels …………	10 inches square.	27
	,, 11½ ,,	31
	,, 12½ ,,	35
POLISHED BAMBOO FRAMES, Chinese figured panels………………	10 inches square.	28
	,, 11½ ,,	34
	,, 12½ ,,	39
GILT BAMBOO FRAMES, Chinese figured panels …	10 inches square.	36
	,, 11½ ,,	40
	,, 12½ ,,	44
GILT BAMBOO FRAMES, Silk panels ………………	10 inches square.	39
	,, 11½ ,,	43
	,, 12½ ,,	47

WITH FOLDING STANDS.

BAMBOO FRAMES, Chinese figured panels ……… Mirrors 17 by 13½ in. Rs. 74 & Rs. 80

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

SILVER PRIZE MEDAL 1873.
PRICE LIST, WHOLESALE AND GENERAL,
FURNISHED ON RECEIPT OF CARD.

SPECIAL IMPORTS.

NORWAY COD LIVER OIL.—The Oil of this season is of exceptionally fine quality. Our supplies, which are from one of the largest producers, have just arrived and surpass in quality those of former years.

Per Pint Re. 1-4; Per Dozen Rs. 12.

MELLIN'S FOOD FOR INFANTS.—Our method of preserving this food (and all other perishable goods), from damp ensures its freshness. We are now prepared to supply any quantity.

Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

VAN HOUTEN'S PURE SOLUBLE COCOA.—The purest and most wholesome Cocoa manufactured. It is free from fatty matter.

Per Tin Re. 1-8.

NESTLE'S MILK FOOD FOR INFANTS.—Made in Switzerland. Requires the addition of cold water only.

Per Tin Re. 1-4.

DARBY AND GOSDEN'S FLUID MEAT.—Not an Extract but the meat itself reduced to the semi-fluid state. A most valuable nourishment for exhausted patients.

Per Jar Rs. 2-8.

PEPTONE OF FLESH.—Pure meat artificially digested by the aid of pancreatic juice; now much in use in continental practice. Taken in chocolate or madeira.

Per Vial Rs. 3.

ELIXIR OF HEMEDESMUS.—(Indian Sarsaparilla) Of the Verapoly Mission: prepared under the careful supervision of the Carmelite Friars. A liqueur of very efficient alterative properties, strongly recommended in cases where Sarsaparilla is indicated and said to produce most remarkable curative effects. We are the sole agents for this Elixir.

Per Pint Stone Bottle Rs. 3.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—The remedy so much recommended for nervous exhaustion and decay and all complaints arising therefrom being a combination of unoxidized Phosphorus with Quinine.

Per Bottle Rs. 5.

PETTIT'S EYE SALVE.—A preparation of remarkable efficacy in sore eyes, and in weakness of vision if caused by film or any affection of the surrounding parts. Is also a most effectual cure for piles.

Per Packet Re. 1.

TAMAR INDIEN.—A cure for constipation; an aperient extract in bon-bon form. Readily taken by delicate patients.

Per Packet Re. 1-12.

BAILDON'S SEA SALT.—Affording a bath of sea water in a few minutes.

Per Packet of 7 lbs. Re. 1.

NURSERY LAMPS.—In Japanned [illegible] food, water, &c., may be used suspended [illegible] as night lights while in use. The lam[illegible] but may be replaced by a spirit lamp.

Spirit Lamp, extra Re. [illegible]

GROUT'S PATENT FOOD WARMER.—This convenient and elegant little vessel will keep a feeding bottle and its contents warm without any attention for twelve hours. It is not fragile and is well adapted for travelling. With two compartments, Rs. 8-8.

Three Compartments Rs. 10.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS.—The new external remedy for all skin and muscular complaints.

Per Bottle Re. 1.

SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, 13TH OCT. 1877.

THE crop prospects continue steadily to improve throughout the country, and even in the North-West Provinces rain has fallen during the week, sufficient to dispel all fear of famine. The basis of a good export trade may accordingly be taken as pretty well assured for the coming season, but there is no appreciable increase of activity at present, and it seems likely that we shall see a continuance of great quietness until after the turn of the year. October and November are mostly slack months under any circumstances owing to native holidays. For instance, business is suspended in Calcutta just now for twelve days for the Doorgah Poojah, we will be closed here to-morrow and the following day for the Dussera, and again during the first week in November for the Dewali, so that trade does not get steadily settled down until December, only to be again interrupted for the Christmas and New Year holidays. By January, however, it is to be hoped we may see a marked change for the better. The New Cotton should then be commencing to come in pretty freely, and all accounts now agree that it promises remarkably well. In some districts the area planted has doubtless been diminished by the substitution of grain, but an export of 850,000 bales for the first six months of the year is now looked upon as a very moderate estimate, and if in addition to that we have a good trade in Seeds and Wheat, we shall not have much to complain of. Whether the markets will be such as to be remunerative to merchants is another question, and one which, with the present state of affairs on the Continent of Europe, is more than usually difficult to form an opinion about, but unlike last season the produce will be there to operate upon, and whatever the change is it can scarcely fail to be for the better. The past four months have indeed been miserable in their depression. Ships and steamers have arrived with almost unsaleable cargoes, only to find that they had to leave without any cargo at all, and but for the Coast grain trade from Calcutta we might have seen vessels returning home in ballast. Latterly with the subsidence of the famine even that employment has almost come to an end, and within the past few days something like a dozen steamers have been offering here, for homeward trade, of which only three have found charters, and that at the miserably low rate of 37s. 6d. per ton for January loading to a port on the Continent between Havre and Hamburg.

The home advices of late have been again less encouraging. The advance in the Bank of England rate of discount to 5 per cent. has apparently had a quietening influence on trade generally, which in Cotton has been augmented by a material increase in the scale of receipts at the American ports. This can scarcely be said, however, to have exercised an unfavourable effect here as the available supplies of produce are too limited to admit of any export business of importance, while as regards Cotton we question whether it would not be to the advantage of Bombay if prices were to recede materially between this and the end of the year, to admit of the season opening at a moderate range of values. Imports show some slight signs of revival, but so far it is more in tone and future prospects, than immediate actual business. This is not to be wondered at, as the famine must have enormously decreased the purchasing power of a large portion of the country, and it will only be when people begin to get the proceeds of the growing crops in hand that they will be able to pay for more than the barest necessaries of life.

MONEY.—The last Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on the 6th instant showed no movement of any importance, and no change has been made in the official rates of discount which still stand at 8 per cent. on fixed and 9 per cent. on demand loans secured by Government Paper. In the open market accommodation is obtainable at quite one per cent. under these rates, and if anything the tendency is generally easier, although dependent as the market is on Government demands, it is difficult to say how long this tendency may continue. The improved crop prospects throughout the country, however, favour the view that we have about seen the dearest point of money until the demands of the export season begin to make themselves felt in February or March next, and if no reduction is made, the general view seems to be that no serious advance will take place in the meantime.

EXCHANGE.—The tendency of Sterling Exchange throughout the week has been downwards, and our quotations at the close show a fall of 1 to 1½ per cent. from last mail day. Business opened on Tuesday on the basis of 1s. 9 5-16d. for demand Bank and 1s. 9 11-16d. for 3 months' sight Credit Bills, although weak, no change took place until Thursday, when a partial decline of 1-16d. was established. On Friday, however, a fall of ¼d. took place owing to a sudden collapse in the value of Silver in London, and Saturday saw a further partial fall of 1-16d. in private paper, making the closing rates:—Demand Bank Bills 1s. 9¼d., 6 months' sight 1s. 9 9-16d.; Credits, 3 months' sight 1s. 9½d. to 9-16d., 6 months' 1s. 9¾d.; Documents, 3 months' sight 1s. 9 9-16d. to ⅝d., 6 months' sight 1s. 9 13-16d. per rupee. For future delivery, say up to the end of the year, the same quotations nominally may be given, but sellers are indifferent about anticipating their wants, a general impression apparently prevailing that we may see lower rates. This view is mainly owing to the altered appearance of the Silver market in London. It is currently reported that large speculative purchases are now being pressed for sale owing to the rise in the value of money, and notwithstanding that the fall is already about 2 per cent. from the highest point a further drop, under the circumstances, seems by no means unlikely. That supplies must be very large is evident from the heavy shipments to this side—the amount afloat at the present moment from Southampton alone being £1,590,000,—and should they continue on this scale until Council drafts are resumed, it seems very doubtful whether even under the influence of a busy export season, the value of the rupee will materially advance.

On Calcutta, owing to the holidays, there is nothing doing at present, and quotations are nominal at 1 16 per cent. premium for demand and 1½ per cent. discount for 60 days' sight drafts.

On China, in the absence of business we still quote Rs. 216 per 100 dollars for 60 day's sight Mercantile Bills.

From Hongkong the latest quotation for 6 months' sight Bank Bills on London is 3s. 11¾d. per dollar, and from Shanghai 5s. 5¼d per tael.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—Although there has been no marked increase of activity, and large buyers still keep out of the market, the greatly improved prospects of the country generally has exercised a hardening influence on values, and an advance of ½ per cent. must be quoted on the week. We call Fours Rs. 93½; Fours-and-a-half Rs. 94; Fives-and-a-half Rs. 101½.

SHARES.—The market remained depressed in the early part of the week, and for the first day or two a further decline took place in Spinning and Weaving shares, but with a somewhat better demand for Goods and Yarns a reaction has latterly set in, and in some cases our quotations show a slight advance on the week. Land Companies are unaltered in every respect, and Press Companies have undergone no material alteration. In Banks, the only movement is an advance of Rs. 10 per share in Bank of Bombays.

OUR PIECE GOODS market has further improved in feeling during the week, and under the influence of firmer accounts from Manchester, and favourable crop reports here, a decidedly more hopeful tone is manifested as to the future. Dealers are gradually attaining more confidence and indents are now going forward more freely, while up-country buyers, although not operating largely, have bought more than for some weeks past, the clearances from first hands, since last mail left, being estimated at 800 packages, and from the Bazaar at 1,400 packages. A large perportion of these consist of Grey Shirting, Grey Dhoties and White Jacconets, these being the descriptions on which the demand mainly runs at the moment, but should the improvement be maintained, the enquiry will probably become more general. Prices as a general rule have not improved with the slightly increased demand, stocks on the spot being still so much ahead of requirements, but the previous downward movement has at all events been stayed, and with the prospect of a steady business in the future we may look for values recovering in proportion. Local Goods have met a much better enquiry latterly, and the mills have succeeded in reducing their stocks by about 4,000 bales.

TWIST.—With the exception of Dyed Yarns, which under the pressure of some forced sales have receded ½ anna to 1 anna per lb., the market has been better of late. An increased, although not a very large, business has been done, and in English Yarns an advance of ½ anna per lb. has been asked, and in some cases established. Local Yarns are in better request, and fair sales have been made during the week at a partial advance ¼ annas per lb.

METALS.—*Copper.*—The demand is still slow and stocks are comparatively large, but with the decline in Exchange, importers have been asking higher rates, and Sheething has advanced As. 8 per cwt. *Yellow Metal* Sheething has also risen As. 8 per cwt., but Braziers are unchanged, and supplies are in excess of current wants. *Iron* is in more active enquiry, and a larger business has been done than for some weeks past, although owing to the large stocks on the spot prices are no higher. On the contrary, some sales of Square Nail Rods have been effected at a decline of Re. 1 per candy.

COALS.—Tonnage is still unobtainable at home for this port, and there are consequently no sellers to arrive. This, and a slightly increased demand, chiefly on the part of the local mills, has induced a further advance of As. 8 per cwt., at which there are buyers but no sellers. No transactions are reported "to arrive," but alongside in harbour a cargo of Ryhope West Hartley and some parcels of Davison's West Hartley have been sold at Rs. 17½ per ton, and two part cargoes of Cardiff on the bunder at Rs 16½ to Rs. 16-10 per ton. Nominally we quote Davison's West Hartley to arrive at Rs. 17½, Laird's Welsh Hartley Rs. 16, Watson's Hartley Rs. 16, Cardiff Rs. 16½ per ton alongside.

COTTON.—For the first three days of the week the Liverpool advices continued remarkably strong, large sales were advised and prices advanced ⅛d. per lb. in American. On Wednesday, however, a pause took place, and on Thursday, owing probably to the combined influence of larger receipts at the American ports and dearer money in London, a decided reaction set in, and since then a fall of 3-16d. per lb. has taken place in American, and partially 1-16d. to ⅛d. per lb. in some of the higher classes of Surats. In sympathy with these advices our market here opened strong, and to begin with an advance of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy took place in Old Ready Cotton, and Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per candy in New Crop for future delivery. Latterly a weaker feeling has been apparent, and prices have about lost the previous rise.

The purchases during the week have been about 4,000 bales of Old Cotton, of which about 1,000 bales consisted of Omrawuttee descriptions for export, and the remaining 3,000 bales, chiefly of half-pressed, Dhollera descriptions for local consumption. The supplies from up-country continue remarkably small, the receipts for the week being only estimated at about 2,100 bales, against 6,350 bales for the corresponding week last year, and as this rate falls considerably short of the local consumption, the stock on the spot is rapidly being reduced to a very low ebb. We question, in fact, whether there is at the moment more than 20,000 bales of useable Cotton in the place, and until therefore additional supplies begin to come forward, we might almost say, until New Cotton is available, prices are likely to be supported at a comparatively high level here.

The *Clearances* for sea during the week have only been 353 bales, making a total of 811,047 bales since 1st January, against 936,141 bales for the corresponding period last year.

New Crop.—During the receipt of the active advices in the early part of the week some little disposition was manifested to make contracts for New Crop for February delivery, and it is currently reported that purchases were effected of 1,000 bales Good Omra at Rs. 205 to Rs. 210, and 500 bales Ginned Broach at Rs. 215 to Rs. 220 per candy. Latterly, however, there have been sellers but no buyers at a reduction of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy from the highest point. The plants continue to be most favourably reported upon from all directions, and the favourite estimate seems to be that we shall see exports of about 850,000 bales during the first six months of next year.

The following are to-day's quotations for Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission:—

		₩ Candy	C. & F. ₩ lb.
Old Full-pressed—			
„ Broach Ginned F. G. F.	Ready	Rs. 209	= 5 13/16d.
„ Omrawuttee Good (nominal)	do.	„ 206	= 5 11/16d.
„ Do. Fully Good Fair	do.	„ 203	= 5⅝d.
„ Do. Good Fair	do.	„ 199	= 5½d.
„ Do. Fully Fair	do.	„ 195	= 5⅜d.
„ Do. Fair	do.	„ 189	= 5¼d.
„ Dhollera Good (nominal)	do.	„ 208	= 5¾d.
„ Do. Fully Good Fair	do.	„ 206	= 5 11/16d.
„ Do. Good Fair	do.	„ 202	= 5 9/16d.
„ Do. Fully Fair	do.	„ 197	= 5 7/16d.
„ Do. Fair	do.	„ 190	= 5¼d.
New—			
„ Broach Ginned Good Feb. Delivery		„ 217	= 6d.
„ Akote	do. do.	„ 208	= 5¾d.
„ Hingunghaut	do. do.	„ 222	= 6⅛d.

The visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 12th instant compares with the two previous years as follows:—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Total supply of all kinds..	1,250,000	1,769,890	1,7 5,980
„ „ „ Surats.	281,000	528,900	735,940
For the U. K. only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool.........	484,000	658,150	611,430
Do. London.........	28,000	32,960	62,080
American Afloat.........	30,000	48,000	48,000
E. Indian „	59,000	108,000	191,000
	601,000	847,110	912,510
Price of Mid. Orleans ...	6⅝d.	6 3-16d.	7⅛d.
„ Fair Dhollera ...	5 5-16d.	4 7-16d.	4⅞d.
Difference......	1 5-16d.	1¾d.	2¼d.

The American Crop figures to date show the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Week's Receipts.........	106,000	137,000	137,000
Exports to U. K.........	24,000	18,000	30,000
„ to Continent.	8,000	6,000	30,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept..	258,000	482,500	422,000
Exports to U. K. „	48,000	80,000	71,000
„ to Continent „	15,000	29,000	51,000
Total Stock at the Ports	210,000	377,000	262,000

SEEDS.—*Linseed.*—With the prospect of increased supplies at an early date, owing to the removal of all restrictions on railway traffic, good crops in the coming season, and duller advices from home, prices have given way here As. 4 to As. 5 per cwt., to-day's quotation being Rs. 6-10 to Rs. 6-11 per cwt. For similar reasons *Rapeseed* has declined to a like extent, the quotation to-day being Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 7-9 per cwt.

WHEAT.—Supplies of export qualities are still quite insignificant, and rates remain nominally unaltered, say Rs. 39 to Rs. 40 for Best White and Rs. 35 to Rs. 37 per candy for Mixed.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 8th October compared with that for 2nd October:—

LIABILITIES.	2nd October. Rs.	A.	P.	8th October. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	18,99,375	0	0	18,99,375	0	0
Treasury Balance	1,81,40,950	4	11	1,85,16,547	2	3
Other Deposits	1,94,79,464	1	1	1,79,10,532	13	10
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,56,872	1	10	3,23,414	2	0
Sundries	9,54,816	1	7	9,72,583	2	9
Rs.	6,08,31,477	9	5	5,96,22,452	4	10
ASSETS.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Government Securities	86,47,592	13	1	85,70,190	13	1
Loans on Govt. Securities	48,41,485	5	4	46,86,785	5	4
Credits on ditto	48,11,18	8	3	58,01,961	7	5
Bills Discounted	2,07,21,551	10	1	1,95,66,776	13	4
Balances with other Banks	2,95,265	2	2	2,49,753	11	10
Dead Stock	10,04,382	14	1	10,03,653	1	10
Stamps	8,293	7	0	8,299	10	1
Sundries	2,57,341	8	2	2,57,392	4	6
Cash at Head Office	89,07,328	13	6	85,36,250	4	8
Do. at Branches	1,13,37,197	7	9	1,08,42,073	12	9
	6,08,31,477	9	5	5,96,22,452	4	10

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,

AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE S. S. CERVIN, 1,241 tons, Captain R. Taylor, sailed on Saturday last for Colombo, in ballast.

THE SHIP PRINCE RUPERT, 1,184 tons, Captain W. N. Wade, will sail to-day for Amherst, in ballast.

THE SHIP ST. JAMES, 1,161 tons, Captain F. Smith, will sail to-day for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. CO'S S. S. Ethiopia, 1,314 tons, Captain H. Morby, sailed on Saturday last for Madras in ballast.

THE S. S. CYDONIA, 1,093 tons, Captain R. H. Brooks, arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from North Shields, (September 8th), via Port Said, and the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 1,951 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. CO'S S. S. ORIENTAL, 938 tons, Captain G. G. Stevenson, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Carwar—Mr. J. Mackeen. For different ports—Fourteen deck passengers.

THE S. S. MARINA, 861 tons, Captain R. Ramsay, arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Liverpool (September 8th), via Port Said and the Suez Canal, with the following cargo:—240 bales twist, 3,162 bundles and 3,358 bars iron, 210 iron plates, 2,477 bundles hoops, 40 packages earthenware, 42 packages porter, 100 boxes soap, 40 bundles buckets, 12 packages paper, and many packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W. and A. Graham and Co.

DEPARTURE OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

THE P. O. CO'S S. S. Tanjore, 1,402 tons, Captain W. W. Fentiman, sailed on Saturday last for Australia, with Australian mails, general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Melbourne—Mr. A. Taylor, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Tate, Mr. W. W. Burt, The Revd. J. C. and Mrs. Lore, Mr. H. P. Vanremen, and Mr. J. Dolan.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
13	Timshaw (s)	Joy	Suez, Sept 25.
	Marina (s)	Ramsay	Liverpool, Sept 8.
	Cydonia (s)	Brooks	North Shield, Sept 8.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
13	Fannie Tucker	Roberts	Calcutta.
	Futty Islamo	Nacoda	Damaun.
	Cervin (s)	Taylor	Colombo.
	Ethiopia (s)	Morby	Madras.
	Tanjore (s)	Fentiman	Australia.
	Oriental (s)	Stevenson	Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—

Ship St. James, Smith, to Rangoon.

Ship Prince Rupert, Wade, to Amherst.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
9	St. George (s)	Johnson	Colombo.
	Galloway	McKinlay	Bombay, Sept 13.
10	Madras (s)	James	Kyouk Phyoo, Oct 6.
	Himalaya (s)	Loutit	Singapore, Sept 22.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.			
9	Busheer (s)	....	....
	Sultan (s)	....	....
	Commilal	....	....
	Airlie	....	....

PASSENGERS.

Per Himalaya—Mr and Mrs Gordon and child, Rev and Mrs Brock and child, Mrs Campbell, Messrs Seaman and Cleghorn, and Mr Jones.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
9	St. Anne	....	Callingapatam.
10	Indian Empire	....	New Castle.
	Mercia (s)	....	False Point.
	British Consul	....	Cocanada.
	Lastingham	....	Gopaulpore.
	Flamingo (s)	....	Calcutta.
12	Ava (s)	....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.			
9	Louis	....	Seeking for Port.
	D. of Devonshire (s)	....	Calcutta.
	Oregon	....	Northern Ports.
	Asia (s)	....	Rangoon, and N. Ports.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per S S Ava—From Calcutta to Madras—Mr Beanland, Mr Saunders, Mr Clareton, Mr Heathcocke, and Mr Dean.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 13.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Guy Mannering s—25 cases porter, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 8 cases cotton thread, Esmalljee Essoofbhoy.

Trentham Hall s—4 hogsheads claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Zante s—240 bundles steel, Framjee Ardaseer Dawar.

Trinacria s—2 casks hardware Fazulally Moosabhoy; 10 cases thread, Esmalljee Essoofbhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Venetia s—15 cases cognac and 17 cases port, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Teheran s—367 boxes bar silver, value Rs 850,000, The C Bank of I. A. and China; 423 boxes bar silver, value Rs 1,000,000, The C M Bank of I L and China; 123 boxes bar silver, value Rs 300,000, The Agra Bank; 3 cases mineral, water, Merwanjee and Co.

Gwalior s—1 case hardware, Rajbhoy Sullamanjee; 10 cases brass sheets, Abdoolhoosein Jamaljee; 19 packages medicine, Heerjee Mooljee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Unison—100 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

Sumatra s—108 cases claret, C Bonnevialle and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trentham Hall s—2,000½ cwts wheat, Stearns, Hobart and and Co.

FOR LONDON.

China s—7 cases shawls, David Sassoon and Co; 9 cases shawls, Purmesurdass Jugnath; 5 cases shawls, Morlidhur Manilal; 11 cases shawls, Toolsidass Manore; 11 cases shawls, Sewnath Panalall; 3 cases shawls, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 7 cases shawls, Munsookroy Sobharam; 7 cases shawls, Hajee S G Hoosein; 11 cases shawls, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 2 boxes gold bars, value Rs 193,000 The French Bank; 2 boxes gold bars and 1 box silver coins, value Rs 144,300, The C M Bank of I L and China.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Gwalior s—11½ cwts gum, D S Kemp and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gwalior s—9½ cwts genda horns, 100 bales twist, and 55 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 46 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 50 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 32 bales twist, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy; 92 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 1 chest opium, 2 D Sassoon; 170 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 1 chest opium, Jugunnath Ramjus; 8 chests opium, S E Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Gwalior s—2½ chests opium, Lulloobhoy, Lillachand.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 12.

Burrows, Brigr Genl, Bombay Qr Mr Genl's Dept.

OCTOBER 13.

Harris, Col, Bombay Asst Adjt Genl R A, on duty, from Poona.

Benson, Col, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Madras.

DeBurgh, Lieut, Bengal 1st Batta 17th Regt, on sick leave, from Murree.

Yates, Capt, Bombay 26th Regt N I, on leave.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 12.

Heegan, Surg, Bengal 2nd C I Horse, from furlough, to Indore.

OCTOBER 13.

Mignon, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.

Burrows, Brigr Genl, Bombay Qr Mr Genl's Dept, on duty, to Poona.

Yates, Capt, Bombay 26th, Regt, N I, on leave.

Preston, Sub-Lieut, Bombay 9th Regt N I, to join, to Baroda.

Horne, Major, Madras, 2-16th Regt, to join, to Secunderabad.

OCTOBER 14.

O'Niol, Surg Major, Bombay A M D, from leave, to Deolalee.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant Generals' Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, October 13.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment:—

25th N I—Sub-Lieut E Inglis, 73rd Foot, to officiate as Wing Officer on probation.

Major C G Grant, 17th Foot, is appointed to the command of Khundwa Rest House.

Surg H McColman, M. D, is transferred from general duty Poona Division to general duty Northern Division.

That part of G O C 29th Sept 1877, which relates to Lieut Sinclair, 25th Foot, is cancelled.

Sub-Lieut F Whittuck, 17th Foot, attached to the 20th N I, on probation, is transferred to the 9th N I.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the lower standard test—Lieut G F A Norton, R A; Lieut A D Macdonald, R A., Gunner E Franks, R A., Colour Serjt T Quinn, 2nd Battalion 15th Foot.

Armourer Serjt W Haywood is posted to the 2nd Batt 7th Regt, vice Davison posted to the Reserve.

Corporal H Fletcher, Unattached List, employed in the Barrack Dept, is promoted to Serjt from the 7th Inst.

The following orders are confirmed.

3rd Hussars—Regtl Order, dated 29th Sept, appointing Lieut G C Fuller interpreter to the Regt, vice Riding Master Rant, relieved.

2nd Foot—Regtl Order, dated 4th October, appointing Lieut E O F Hamilton to act as Adjt, in addition to his other duties, from the 4th instant, vice Collins proceeded on leave on medical certificate.

Regtl Order, dated 11th October, appointing Lieut E O F Hamilton to act as Asst Instructor of Musketry, in addition to his other duties from the 11th inst.

11th Foot—Regtl Order, dated 9th October, appointing Lieut R E Kelsall, Asst Instructor of Musketry, to the Batt for the ensuing annual course.

58th Foot—Regtl Order, dated 27th Sept, appointing Lieut R B Leslie Asst Instructor of Musketry from the 1st Oct in the absence of a qualified officer.

5th N L I—Regtl Order, dated 5th Oct, directing Major Young, Officiating Wing Commdr, to officiate as 2nd in Command, and Capt Poole, Qr Mr, to officiate as Wing Commander in addition to his own duties, as a temporary measure with effect from the 4th Oct in succession to Lieut Col Chambers.

24th N I—Regtl Order, dated 4th Oct. directing Major Hawthorn, Wing Commdr, to officiate as 2nd in Command, and Capt Hay, Wing Officer, to officiate as Wing Commdr with effect from the 5th Oct, in succession to Col Peirce, and until the arrival of Lieut Col Chambers.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Lieut C C Howard, R A, from 8th Sept 1877 to 5th March 1878, in England, on medical certificate.

7th Foot—Lieut and Adjt J H C Clarke, to England, from date of embarkation, for one year, on private affairs.

83rd Foot—Col W G Brown, to remain in England, from 2nd Sept 1877 to 3rd January 1878, on medical certificate.

Major S Rimington, Offg 2nd in Command 2nd N I, to remain in Poona, from 12th Oct to 10th Nov in extension on medical certificate.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, October 10.)

The services of Surgeon S Borah, M D, Bengal Medical Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Collector of Nellore for Famine duty.

The Rev W Wace, B A, to be Chaplain of Bellary.

The Rev H Pope is re-appointed Chaplain of Bellary.

Mr R Sewell to act as Special Assistant to the Collector and District Magistrate, Trichinopoly, temporarily, for Famine purposes.

Mr A Lindsay Lister to act as Special Assistant to the Collector and District Magistrate, Bellary, temporarily, for Famine purposes.

Mr W A Happell, Assistant Collector, Trichinopoly, has been granted an extension of three months' leave, on sick certificate.

The services of Major A G Murray, Madras Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Mr G A Faulkner, Executive Engineer, is appointed to the temporary charge of the Public Workshops and Stores at the Presidency.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Surgeon General J A W Thompson, M D, British Medical Service, Mysore Division and Ceded Districts, is permitted to proceed to Europe on medical certificate to appear before a Medical Board.

With reference to G O by the Government of Bombay, dated 27th September, permitting Surgeon-Major W Fry, Residency Surgeon, Travancore, to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, that officer is granted furlough on private affairs for one year and seven days, and on medical certificate for eleven months and twenty-three days.

Surgeon J B Thomas, L R C P L, having completed 12 years' service, to be Surgeon-Major.

Lieut Col (Brevet Colonel) R Benson, Staff Corps, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for one year.

Captain E Shaw, Staff Corps, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for eighteen months.

The services of Major W Stoddart, Staff Corps, Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, at his own request.

The undermentioned Officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieut Col (Brevet Colonel) V J Shortland, Staff Corps, private affairs, for two years.

Lieut E F Braine, Staff Corps, medical certificate for two years.

The services of Major A G Murray, Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Lieut E S Hastings, 109th Foot, Wing Officer 25th N I, is admitted to the Madras Staff Corps, from the 17th August 1876

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

It is notified that on and after the 1st October, the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 p.m., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 4 p.m.

Registered Letters, up to 3 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 3 and 4 p.m.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 4 p.m., and registered letters at 2 p.m.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 p.m. and up to starting time (7 p.m.). by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or Union countries served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 6.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Pattern Packet or Printed Papers, per two ounces, 2½ annas.

Covers not marked for any particular route will, as a general rule, be sent by the route which stands first in the Schedule except where there is quicker despatch by some other route or where the first route may require the compulsory prepayment of a higher rate of postage than has been prepaid or where the amount of postage paid may leave no doubt as to the route intended.

The postage chargeable per ½ oz. on letters sent to the Union countries mentioned below is as follows:—

Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, United States of America, France, Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Turkey, Russia, Servia, Sweden Switzerland .... As. 5

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows:—

Tuesday ....Oct. 16

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the Contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf is now weekly, but as the Steamers touch at Guader, Muscat, and Jask, on every alternate voyage only, the Mails for these ports are despatched fortnightly.

A Mail is despatched every Thursday during the dry season.

Thursday..................Oct 18.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz., on every Tuesday and Thursday.

Tuesday..................Oct. 16

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 12th October 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·842
Temperature of the Air............	83·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer............	79.8
Dew Point	78·6
Relative humidity of Air	·858
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	3·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.).....	87·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)..	79·0
General Direction of wind .....SE, ESE, S, SSE, WSW, W, WNW, WSW, SW, SW S, SSW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	210
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month............	6·08
„ year............	69·58

For Sale at this Office.

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⁂ It will prevent possible mistakes, if, in ordering one or other of our War Maps, the order specifies them as No. I. or No. II.

CALENDAR FOR OCT. 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon..............22nd, 0h. 22·0 p. m.

Last Quarter............29th, 7h. 12·3 p. m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
Oct.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Mon. 15	......	5 56	5 35	5 55 m 5 36 a	0 14 a 11 44 a
Tues. 16	......	5 56	5 35	7 5 m 7 23 a	1 49 a ...
Wed. 17	......	5 54	5 34	8 10 m 8 39 a	1 15 m 2 47 a
Th. 18	English Mail expected	5 57	5 33	9 1 m 9 32 a	2 38 m 3 24 a
Fri. 19	......	5 57	5 33	9 36 m 10 10 a	3 29 m 3 55 a
Sat. 20	......	5 57	5 32	10 6 m 10 43 a	4 7 m 4 23 a
Sun. 21	Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity	5 58	5 32	10 33 m 11 13 a	4 40 m 4 48 a

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, &c. Communications may be addressed care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing and Piano. Communications may be addressed care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DELIMA—October 14th, at Cumballa Hill, Joseph A. De Lima Esquire, aged 32 years. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GILL—October 7th, at Tanjore, the wife of Mr. J. Gill, S. I Railway, of a son.

GOSTICK—October 11th, at Bangalore, the wife of J. C. W Gostick, Wesleyan Missionary, of a son.

LEACOCK—October 3rd, at Suez, the wife of Captain F. S. Leacock, Bombay Army, prematurely of a daughter (still born).

SHERD—October 6th, at Lucknow, the wife of Mr. W. Sherd, junior, of a daughter.

WILLIAMS—October 2nd, at Kamptee, the wife of Captain Williams, R. A., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BOYD—VANSOMEREN—October 8th, at St. Andrew's Kirk, Madras, by the Rev. A. Walker, Sidney Boyd, of Rangoon, to Helen Lechmere, fourth daughter of W. J. vanSomeren, M. D., Deputy Surgeon General, I. M. S.

CHURCH—MACDONALD—October 10th, at St. Andrew's Church, Madras, by the Rev. A. Walker, William H. Church, Coorg, to Marion, daughter of R. H. Macdonald, Glasgow.

DEATHS.

CONNELL—October 4th, at Fyzabad, of brain fever, James Andrew, the beloved and only son of Lieutenant A. Connell, Assistant Engineer, aged 3 years.

GLENLYON—October 12th, at Allahabad, of carbuncle, Rachel the beloved wife of George Glenlyon, Municipal Secretary Allahabad.

WEATHERDON—October 9th, at Jumalpore, A. F. James, the youngest son of Edwin and Cordelia Weatherdon, aged 9 months.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1877.

THE publication of the correspondence between the Bombay Government and the Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the appropriation of the railways by the State for the exclusive use of the famine districts has been delayed till the controversy has ceased to have any immediate practical interest for traders, and is only of importance as affecting the reputation of the Government for consistency and seeming to establish a principle which will do the utmost mischief to the country if it be adopted for guidance in the administration of future famines. The merchants of Bombay appear to us to have borne their wrongs very meekly, no doubt because they were afraid of being charged with inhumanity if they held a public meeting and denounced the Government for preferring the salvation of human life in Madras to their selfish anxiety to make enormous profits out of the export trade. This platitude, for we cannot dignify it with the name of an argument, is in fact used most effectively in Colonel Hancock's letters to the Chamber, in which His Excellency in Council parades his own eagerness to protect and cherish the trade of Bombay, but at the same time declares with his hand upon his heart and tears in his eyes that the necessity of saving life is with him paramount to all other considerations; and we can all understand that so noble a sentiment, expressed in such becoming language, could not fail to bring down the house in any public meeting at home, and to expose the unhappy merchants of Bombay, already bewailing their loss of money, to the loss of their good name also. But the merchants should in our opinion have braved this danger, for the sake of demonstrating the failure of the Government to carry out its own programme of famine administration, which included a strict regard for the principles of Free Trade. To reconcile the Free Trade which the Government preaches with its arbitrary seizure of the railways is a task beyond the abilities even of Sir Richard Temple. The Chamber of Commerce admits that the Government would have been justified in claiming a preference for famine traffic; but this is a very different thing from decreeing that so many hundred tons of grain a day, equal to the utmost carrying capacity of the railway, should be conveyed into the Deccan and Southern India, and that all other traffic in grain should be entirely stopped. It is not as if there had been any scarcity of grain in the country, or any fear that there might not be enough forthcoming to feed both the famine traffic and the export trade. There has never been any scarcity of grain in India, and, if the Government had only let the Railway authorities alone, who were naturally anxious to carry as much traffic as they possibly could, the trade would have regulated itself to a nicety. There was no fear that all the grain would leave the country, so long as the prices in the famine districts were higher than those to be obtained in the English market; and, if they fell below the English average, then it might be concluded that the famine had ceased to exist. The same argument affects supplies to different stations, which would have flowed and ebbed with perfect regularity in accordance with those natural laws of supply and demand which figure so prominently in all the State papers of the Government of India. But when the Government took upon itself to determine that so many tons a day should be sent to this station, and so many to that, it at once threw out of gear the delicate machinery of mercantile operations. In Colonel Hancock's letters much stress is laid on the fact that the Government did not pledge itself to convey a certain quantity of grain into the Famine districts unless the dealers chose to send it. But this is only a quibble. For the dealers it was a case of, "There's no compulsion, only you must." They were not allowed to send their grain anywhere else, they would not let it rot, so they booked it to Raichore. Not only the general goods but the passenger traffic of the South-Eastern line of the G. I. P. Railway was completely disorganized by the strain put on the Railway authorities to carry grain beyond Poona; and, if it be the case, as is alleged, that the line could have taken more down traffic, it certainly could not have done so without destroying altogether the up traffic to Bombay. Numerous blocks occurred, and the Railway Company only did the work required of them at the cost of a heavy expenditure of men and money and a subversion of all ordinary traffic. And what was the result? Grain was poured into Raichore at a much faster rate than it could be taken away, and hundreds of waggons which might have been employed profitably by other Railway Companies were either smashed to pieces or left lying idle; and grain accumulated so plentifully in the Madras markets—which were fed profusely by sea as well as by land, for the Calcutta merchants, misled by the extravagant estimates of the Madras Government, kept sending down scores of cargoes which were not really wanted—that at last something like a panic set in, and the flow of grain into Southern India suddenly ceased. The Government must be held responsible for having made this muddle, and so caused not only "inconvenience," as Mr. Bernard and Colonel Hancock delicately put it, but very serious losses to dealers in grain and a suspension of all business for several months among the merchants engaged in the export trade of Bombay.

The Governor of Bombay, we observe, pleads that the policy of interfering with trade was not his. "In reference," he says, "to the "doubt expressed by the Chamber of Commerce "as to the need of Madras for so much grain, "*that is not a matter on which the Governor in* "*Council can judge*,—but the authoritative "intimations conveyed to His Excellency in "Council affirm the existence of the need in the "highest degree." This is, we fear, another instance of that subserviency to the will of the Government of India which we have before had occasion to describe as the distinguishing characteristic of the present Government of Bombay. We contend that Sir Richard Temple was bound to use his own judgment in estimating the need for a concession of such vital importance to the trade of Western India. Former Governments of this Presidency have been noted for their independence; and never was this independence shown more conspicuously or to better advantage than in the early stages of the present Famine, when Sir Philip Wodehouse's Government, represented by General Kennedy, elaborated the principles of what is now known as the Bombay system of Famine administration, in spite of the incessant protests of the Government of India. That system has been successfully put in force in Bombay, and, after having been formally adopted by Lord Lytton, who confessed that his Government had made a great mistake in ever opposing it, is now in course of application in Madras; and its excellence is a striking testimony to the uses of independence in a subordinate Government. Probably, the worst misfortune of all that have been caused by the imbecility of the Madras officials in dealing with the Famine is the discredit it has cast on local administration, and the opportunity it has given the Government of India of reducing the Madras Government to the level of a Lieutenant-Governorship. In point of economy, there may be something to be said in favour of such a change in the constitution of the Governments of both Madras and Bombay; but on political grounds it seems to us most desirable that the independence of the minor Presidencies should be maintained and enlarged. Diversity of life is essential to true progress; and every one who sincerely desires the advancement of India, and does not care only for the interests of the official class, must have seen with alarm the steady advances made in recent years towards the repression of individuality of thought and freedom of discussion amongst the servants of Government in this country. A man who belongs to the official class is no longer taught to believe that it is for the good of the country and of the class to which he belongs that he should criticize boldly defects of policy or administration, and suggest improvements no matter how radical. Anyone who thinks for himself is at once ticketed "dangerous," and the way to distinction is no longer open, as it was in the case of Sir Henry Lawrence and many others, to officers who have shown marked intellectual capacity in attacking the public conduct of men of high position. Any reader of Hunter's *Life of Lord Mayo* will understand the sort of man who gets on nowadays—the facile and adaptable man with the pen of a ready writer, who is loyal to all official traditions, can flatter audaciously all his superiors, and has become heart and soul a member of a co-operative league of officials who fervently admire one another and distrust or hate all the outside world. We know from our own experience that, while ten or twelve years ago the best men in the Indian services were encouraged to think it a distinction to write for the press, now any one who contributes to the Indian newspapers,—contributes, that is to say, articles expressing his real thoughts, and not merely adulatory of the powers that be,—becomes a marked man; and we could quote several instances of the petty vindictiveness with which such men are pursued till they consent to abandon the unhallowed practice of writing for the papers. This does not matter so much to the papers, for the independent press of India is growing stronger every day, and, with the resources it can now command and the facilities of travel India provides for outsiders, it has ceased to be dependent for information or literary contributions on the servants of Government. The pity of it is that the official class should itself be condemned to a life of intellectual sterility, for not only in this but in many other ways is a rigid, mechanical, and soul-destroying discipline now sternly enforced in the services till we can see the near approach of the time when the official caste will be entirely divorced from the intelligence and public spirit of the country. The services are already, in fact, to a great extent demoralized by the baneful influence of the new Imperialism; and there is a danger that there may soon be only two classes among them, the courtiers who flatter and the cynics who sneer. The independence of the local Governments has hitherto been our chief safeguard against the spread of this demoralization; and the people of Bombay expect, and have a right to expect, that their Governor will assert his own dignity by inquiry and remonstrance when he is pressed to give effect to a policy based on wrong principles and likely to injure the fortunes of Bombay, and that he will not submit to be made the mere agent of the Government of India to crush the life out of us or the undertaker to screw us down beneath the leaden weight of a ponderous and remorseless despotism.

IT is extraordinary that Legislative bodies, whose members must be presumed to be chosen from the most experienced and enlightened classes of the community, should, in framing laws for the guidance of the Courts and the social government of a country, so often fail to make clear the exact nature and operation of their enactments. Anybody but a legislator, or, perhaps, a lawyer, might be excused for supposing that the first principle of legislation should be to make all laws, whether Criminal or Civil, and their precise application, intelligible to those whose actions they are intended to control. But how often do we find the "intention "of the Legislature," not only a subject of doubt amongst ordinary man, and a prolific source of disputes amongst the "Counsel learned in the "law," but the cause even of very grave differences of opinion between the Judges on the Bench? An instance of a puzzling ambiguity in the construction of a very important Act is afforded by the dispute which has just been decided in the Bombay High Court respecting a provision of the New Civil Procedure Code, Act X. of 1877, which came into operation throughout India on the 1st of the present month. According to the law previously in force, a judgment creditor, on obtaining a warrant of the High Court, and on condition that he paid a certain sum per day for maintenance, was entitled to keep a debtor in prison, in default of satisfaction of his claim, for two years. The new Code limits the term of possible imprisonment to six months, and the disputed point has been whether this provision should be held to apply only to cases arising after the first of October 1877, or whether it had so far retrospective effect that debtors already imprisoned, and committed under the old law, could claim their discharge as having been confined for the six months. As soon as the new law became operative, seven debtors who are imprisoned in the Bombay Common Gaol, petitioned the High Court to order their discharge on the ground that they had been in prison for more than six months, and that their further detention was now rendered illegal. We may take as a representative case that of Ruttonsee Cullianjee, who was committed to prison by an order of the High Court in October 1876, and whose detaining creditor claimed a right to keep him in gaol, in default of satisfaction of his claim, for the full term of two years from the date of his committal as allowed by the old law. The question may seem very easy of solution, and no doubt it would have been a simple matter to do so if the Legislature had stated specifically what the intention of the new Code was with regard to such cases; but, whether because they preferred not to accept the responsibility of ordering directly that a debtor committed on the 30th of September might be imprisoned for two years, while another, equally culpable, from the fact that his committal did not take place till the 1st of October, could only be detained for six months,—whether this apparently patent question was entirely overlooked by the enlightened body of law makers,—or from whatever unexplained cause the omission arose, no specific direction on this point is included in the Code, but it is left to be decided by inference, and from reading various sections by the light of innumerable precedents, in the shape of former acts and decisions in England and India, extending over several generations of legislators and lawyers in both countries. And that the settlement of the question on these grounds was no light and easy matter is abundantly proved by the necessity of referring it to a full Court of five judges, by the five voluminous judgments delivered by their Lordships, and last, not least, by the very grave difference of opinion that prevailed. The five judges forming the Full Court to whom the point was referred were, the Chief Justice of Bombay (Sir Michael Westropp), Sir Charles Sargent, Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. Justice Green, and Mr. Justice West; and the case was argued by two well known barristers, Mr. Macpherson for the petitioners, and Mr. Inverarity for the opposing creditor of Ruttonsee Culliandas. Three of their Lordships came to the conclusion that the petitioners have clearly no right to their discharge on the ground alleged, and the other two judges were as clearly and confidently of opinion that they are entitled to be set at liberty at once. On the one side were the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Green, and Mr. Justice West, and on the other, Sir Charles Sargent and Mr. Justice Bayley. The majority of course decided the event, and the joint petition was dismissed. But this decision can scarcely be regarded as satisfactory. Where two such experienced judges as Sir Charles Sargent and Mr. Justice Bayley differ from the opinion of such men as their learned colleagues, there must be grave room for doubt. The real point at issue appears to be whether the committal of a debtor to prison by the Court can be held to be a mere matter of procedure, or whether it constitutes a right vested in the creditor at whose instance he is committed, to have him detained until satisfaction of the debt, or, failing that, until the full term specified by the law in force at the time shall have expired. The arguments urged *pro.* and *con.* are too numerous to be recapitulated here, but we hope to be able to publish the judgments of the five Judges in full, and in them every item is minutely canvassed from the view of either side. No doubt it may seem a harsh proceeding for a debtor committed on one day to be imprisoned for two years, while another, simply because his committal takes place a day later, can be detained for only six months; but, as the Chief Justice pointed out on Saturday, this argument is capable of another construction. If, as Sir Michael Westropp said, the term of imprisonment, instead of being reduced by the new Code, had been increased from two years to four, there would not be many debtors committed under the old law who would claim to have retro-action given to the new. There must be hundreds of debtors throughout India who will fancy they have a right to their discharge, as the five petitioners to the Bombay High Court maintain attaches to their case, so we may expect to see the question raised elsewhere as soon as the October vacations come to an end; and in view of the difference of opinion amongst our local judges, it will be interesting to watch the course of events elsewhere.

THE telegram announcing the death of Sir Barrow Ellis will be read with general regret not only in Bombay but on the other side of India. Sir Barrow has not lived long to enjoy his well-earned repose as a member of the Council of India to which dignity he was appointed only last year. He was an admirable specimen of the old school of Indian civilians, a hard-working zealous revenue officer, kind to the natives and at the same time extremely tenacious of the claims of the State, and amongst his friends a genial and hospitable English gentleman. It would not surprise any one if the vacant place in the home Council were given to General Kennedy, as a reward for his eminent services during the Famine.

APPOINTMENT TO THE SECRETARYSHIP OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WE learn that Mr. Molesworth Macpherson, barrister of the Inner Temple and advocate of the Calcutta bar, has been selected for the Secretaryship to the Legislative Council. It is understood that it was at first intended to bring out a barrister from England for the appointment, and it was demi-officially announced that a pupil of Sir Henry Thring was expected to accept it. Some months ago the Government of India, having determined to resume the codification of our substantive laws, felt that the Legislative Department should be strengthened, and accordingly asked the Secretary of State to request Sir Henry Thring, the Parliamentary draftsman, to select from his former pupils one willing to proceed to India, and competent to aid in the work of codification. Sir Henry accordingly selected two, Messrs. Fitzgerald and Ilbert. But after some hesitation both have at length declined the appointment, the former being unwilling to resign home prospects and the latter for domestic reasons. Under these circumstances it became necessary to look to the Indian bar for the requisite technical ability. Mr. Macpherson was a pupil of Mr. Langworthy, the eminent conveyancer and equity draftsman, and of Mr. William Macpherson, well-known in India as Master in Equity to the late Supreme Court at Calcutta, and Secretary to the late Indian Law Commission. Mr. Macpherson, as Secretary to the Legislative Council, will only draw four-sevenths of the pay now drawn by the Secretary to Government in the Legislative Department. Government has fixed this lower salary on account of Mr. Macpherson's seniority, though he has already gained the reputation of being a sound and painstaking lawyer.

RAILWAY GAUGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will those who have been quoting the cost per mile of the branch lines of the B. B. & C. I. Railway kindly say whether this cost includes a fair proportion of the rolling stock, &c., used thereon, or only the cost of the single line and the station buildings? And, if only the latter, why they consider it fair to compare this cost with the *full* cost of a narrow gauge line, out of which *everything* has to be provided, and which, on the main line of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, cost over £20,000 per mile?

PRIMROSE SCOT.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S. S. CHINA, Captain T. Alderton, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez, with the English mails and the following passengers:—

For Southampton—Surgeon Major W J Page and Mr and Mrs H Cousens.

For Brindisi—The Hon Mr Justice Kemball, Colonel Pierce and Mr and Mrs E H Whitefield.

For Venice—Colonel and Mrs Benson, Dr Seawan, Mrs Crowan and child, Dr and Mrs Crocker.

For Aden—H E Lt Genl Sir Chas Staveley, K C B.

THE BLUNDERS IN MADRAS AND THEIR CONSEQUENCES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS DISTRICTS, OCT. 10.

So favourable is the turn affairs have taken that, had only ordinary management guided the relief measures, the famine might now have been at an end. That charitable relief should have to be continued for another six weeks or two months is the price which must be paid for mismanagement, disobedience of orders, peculation on a wholesale scale, and the contemptible organization of civil districts which left to the sole charge of one officer territories far beyond their control.

There is now abundance of fodder for cattle, and employment for people in collecting grass, weeding the fields, and such general occupations as form the usual means of livelihood; and the doctors declare that no less than sixteen varieties of salad are growing in the neighbourhood of the villages, which forms a grateful and really gratuitous addition to the small ration of food procurable at the present market rates.

The stored grain which remained is coming out, the crops of all kinds are coming on well, ploughing and sowing are going on in every direction, and the tanks have ample supplies of water to secure the rice crop which will shortly be sown. It remains only to stop the mortality of the starving thousands accumulated under the iniquitous money dole system, to feed them up sufficiently to earn a livelihood for themselves on countless public works springing up in every direction. This will leave only the orphans to be provided for, and the number even of these will diminish with prosperous times, many being put down as such whose parents are wandering about in search of employment, and who, when better times come, will claim their children.

The responsibility which has been accepted in a reckless manner by many officers of modifying, if not positively disregarding altogether, the orders of Government, the orders of their superiors, and common sense, is a matter which it is most sincerely to be hoped will form the subject of rigid enquiry.

The relief camps should have been formed when they were ordered, instead of deferred and thrown cold water upon, because individual officers preferred the money dole as a less onerous task and one strongly approved by the native subordinates around them, a vast outlay would have been saved. The very cry of the people is for food not money, and yet against all tradition, with eyes and ears shut, money was persisted in. Nothing is more amusing than the manner in which it is proclaimed over this Presidency that the British officials and the natives get on so well together that there is no ill will or bitterness such as they suppose to exist elsewhere. The fact being as regards Southern India, at all events, that the native officials, amongst whom Brahmins predominate, simply rule the country—as much so as before the Mahommedan conquest. The British officers are merely marionettes, far too few in number or power to control the network of intrigue and unscrupulous deceit which surrounds them, and obliged to make the best of matters after an inadequate struggle with a state of affairs for which they are not responsible, and which is their misfortune rather than their fault.

As to any other feeling it simply does not exist. There is no doubt that complete ignorance existed regarding the requirements of the famine-stricken people until their actual starvation made it evident. "It came upon us all of a sudden," is a remark I have heard frequently made use of, and no doubt it was the case. The British civil officers were kept in the dark up to a very late stage. It is considered great economy to keep this reduced number of officers, but it may be doubted how far this has been proved. In the great famine of 1837 little, of course, was done, as the policy of keeping the people alive was not understood, the result being that for seven years the Government failed to receive their full revenue and in some cases the effect lasted for fourteen years.

Though we have made some progress in political economy since then, there is almost the same room for improvement before arriving at the necessity of studying the people as the real wealth of the State, who will repay all that is well spent on their supervision, sanitary welfare, and protection, which neglected, will certainly end in a dismal revenge of lost revenue or accumulated expenditure. From twenty-two to thirty per cent. is the average revenue collected this year, and it will take many years of prosperity to make this up in addition to the usual payments, and when all this is added to the money actually spent on gratuitous relief and petty works which will make no return, it will be fully established that the economy of stopping public works as they were stopped just before the Imperial Durbar, all over India, was a policy positively iniquitous and to a great extent responsible for the deadliness of the recent famine.

The Public Works Department is, no doubt, making gallant efforts to meet the occasion and carry out the orders of the 24th September, but there was rather too much suddenness about it. Thousands of tools are not provided in a day, and people for those tools are not made aware in many days of where they are wanted, and provisions for their supply are not collected over a country with few good roads, under a week or so. We must expect a good deal of inevitable hardship and suffering, if not actual death, but the result of getting the people to work, of putting an end to the mushroom establishment raised by the civil authorities for famine relief, will be an immense gain. Villagers will be left to settle down into something like their ordinary mode of life, free from drones and corruption, and separated in camps and large public works, away from the rest of the people, there will soon be a clearance of wanderers and beggars. As a healthy sign, it may be mentioned that in some cases the people are picking and choosing the works they will go to work on, leaving those unsuited to their taste, and showing an independence incompatible with very empty stomachs. Though thin, they are cheery and are taking heart, grateful even that now they can get abundance of water to drink and wash in. Sickness is diminishing rapidly, and there are many signs that the great weight of the calamity is over. But we require caution, and careful watching of out-of-the-way parts which have been neglected.

The notion that weavers and their families were to receive more assistance than butchers, bakers, or candlestickmakers, is one of those curious ideas which obtain in Madras, and it is only as a compromise that these very valuable citizens are to be entrusted to the Mansion House Fund. I am sorry to hear that there has in some cases been a stupid feeling of jealousy between some of the officers sent down, and the local civilians who would rather have been left alone. There has been a desire to keep them, the Bengal officers, from seeing and doing all they were sent to try and accomplish.

There has been a fear of exposure, quite unnecessary, for every one must sympathise with these overworked individuals, who, do what they might, could not prevent an immense amount of corruption and abuse. The native officials would rather have been left alone unsupervised, and although there has been corruption, nothing said before should be intended to deny that many of them are very able, and if divided over a wider area, and not allowed to combine, there are, amongst the Brahmins, men with much ability and very fair powers of administration.

But the great want in Madras is some one to raise the Mahommedans to the position they have a right and every fitness to occupy. Such a man as Syud Ahmed of Allyghur, or Abdool Luteef of Calcutta, would find a sphere of great usefulness in the Madras Presidency, and will, it is to be hoped, arise. At present the majority of Mussulmans are reduced to the position of Brahmins' servants, or messengers, and although here and there one meets a Mussulman—right good men some of them are—there is no doubt that as a sect they are not allowed or encouraged to come forward, but, on the contrary, reduced to a condition which, considering their ability and previous position in the country, is only another sign of the ignorance and utter disregard of successive in Madras Governors.

Remembering, as every one does, the gallant deeds of Hyder Ali and Tippoo Sahib and the tough trouble they gave us, it is simply revolting to see Brahmins, who have no strength of character, combining by subtlety and unscrupulousness, taking the place of men far better and abler than themselves, and undoing the good work it is the mission of the British Government to accomplish.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN.

LAHORE, Oct. 13.

A private interview has been accorded to the Turkish Envoy, when the Sultan's presents were tendered, which highly pleased the Amir. The Envoy dilated on Russia's aggressive policy, and the oppression, cruelty, and injustice which characterises that power in Europe and in Asia. The Amir's councillors represented how dangerous an alliance would be with so unscrupulous a power. The Amir expressed his intention of sending messages to the Sultan; but he added, that though not aware of the extent of Russian fraud and violence, their specious representations had not deceived him. He had, however, been unjustly treated by the British.

THE BOMBAY WEEKLY FAMINE STATEMENT.

POONA, Oct 14.

Colonel Merriman, in his statement for this week, says:—The season continues to improve. Eight talukas were mentioned last week as requiring more rain, and this week the number is reduced to four—three in Khandesh and one in Nasik. The kharif crops have generally failed in those talukas in the north-west of Ahmednagar mentioned in the last Statement but one as the worst. Prices are more fluctuating, but on the whole show further improvement. A decrease of 63,902 in the number of labourers upon relief works follows this week upon the decreases of 22,938 and 36,758 shown in the last two Statements. But about 25,000 of this week's decrease should strictly be divided among several preceding weeks, as it consists of the number of ordinary labourers engaged upon the Dhond and Manmad Railway, who have now for the first time been distinguished from the relief labourers upon the same work, and left out of account. It is satisfactory to notice that the numbers are now getting less in every one of the nine districts. Cholera has now disappeared from all the affected districts except Nasik and Ahmednagar. In the last named district the number of deaths is increasing. Weekly written reports received since the date of the last Statement bring the detailed information in the case of the Nasik, Poona, Sholapur and Satara Collectorates up to the 6th October, and in the case of the other five affected districts to the 29th September. The kharif crops continue in good condition almost everywhere, but are suffering for want of rain in the south and the east of Khandesh, and in the north of Ahmednagar. The same cause prevents the sowing of winter crops in some places in the same districts; while in others, particularly in Sholapur, Satara and Kaladgi, that work is impeded by excessive rain. On the whole, however, the sowing of winter crops progresses satisfactorily, and where the only impediment is excessive rain, the same cause which now delays sowing serves also to extend the time for possible sowing. The number of persons in receipt of Government charitable relief has decreased from 97,694 to 96,083, while the number of children under 7 years of age has decreased from 64,654 to 55,972. The number of people charitably relieved was thus just half as many as the labourers upon Relief Works during the same week. During the week ending 6th October, 101 tons of food-grains were exported from Bombay to the Southern Maratha ports, and 3,736 tons were carried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to stations upon the Poona Sholapur and Bhusawal-Nasik lines, making a total of 3,837 tons for the week. This is less by 658 tons than the importations of the previous week. There is considerable improvement in the general situation, but the high prices still press heavily upon the poor.

The total expenditure up to latest known date is Rs. 98,46,769.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

CONDITION OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The *Daily News'* special correspondent at the Head Quarters of the Czarewitch sends the following description of the deplorable condition of the Russian troops: A week's continuous rainy weather has converted the camp into a lake of mud, and rendered the roads impassable except that between Biela and Rustchuk. The troops are wholly unprepared for the winter season, having lost their greatcoats and tents in the retreat from the Lom, and these have not been replaced.

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF INVERARY CASTLE.

Inverary Castle, the seat of the Duke of Argyll, has been completely destroyed by fire.

OBITUARY—Sir B. H. Ellis, K. C. S. I., Member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The heavy mails of the 14th ultimo, via Southampton, were delivered in London to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

PORT SAID, Oct. 12.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Merkara, outward bound for Calcutta and Coast, left here to-day.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, Oct 12, Aft.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	89,000 Bales.
Do. Amount forwarded	2,900 do.
Do. Week's Sales of Surats	17,000 do.
Do. Week's Imports of Cotton ..	25,000 do.
Do. do. Surats ..	11,000 do.
Do. Stock of Cotton	484,000 do.
Do. do. Surats	87,000 do.
Do. Stock of Cotton in London ..	28,000 do.

LONDON, Oct. 12, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed flat. Surats flat.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight ..	1-9½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	81½
4½ per cent. do.	82½
5½ per cent. do.	88¾
Bar Silver	54¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	95¼
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	105¼

The Manchester Market has been unchanged.

7 lbs. Shirtings	6-1½
8¼ lbs. do.	7-4½
40s. Mule Twist	0-10⅝
Total Coin in the Bank of France ..	£86,600,000
„ Notes in Circulation	£96,700,000

Arrivals—Australia and Hindoostan.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

Latest Messages received up to 8 p.m. yesterday:—

	Greenwich Time.	Average Time in Transit. H. M.
From United Kingdom—		
Via Teheran (perfect) ..	13th— 3 27 a.m.	0 16
„ Turkey (do.) ..	13th— 6 18 p.m.	15 43
„ Suez (do.) ..	14th— 2 40 p.m.	0 45
From Continent of Europe—		
Via Teheran (perfect) ..	nil.	nil.
„ Turkey (do.) ..	nil.	nil.
„ Suez (do.) ..	13th— 9 25 p.m.	nil.
From America—		
Via Teheran (perfect) ..	nil.	nil.
„ Turkey (do.) ..	nil.	nil.
„ Suez (do.) ..	13th— 6 50 p.m.	nil.
From China—		
Via Amoor (nil.) ..		
„ Singapore (perfect) ..	14th—4 30 a.m.	1 26
From Australia—		
Via Singapore (perfect) ..	nil.	nil.

INDIAN BRANCH.

	Max. Hrs.	Max. Mts.	Min. Hrs.	Min. Mts.
From Calcutta	0	23	0	3
„ Galle	16	51	0	0
„ Kurrachee ..	0	12	0	4
„ Madras	4	24	0	9

WEATHER REPORTS. Oct.—14.

(Madras Time.)

CANNANORE, 5.20 P.M.—Weather fine, wind S. W., ther. max. 85, min. 75, W. B. 78, bar 29·92.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather unsettled, wind W. S. W. 6, ther. 82, bar. 30·12. Fall of rain 9 cents.

MANGALORE, 4·45 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind. N E., N. W.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. W. W. light, ther. 86. Fall of rain 6 cents.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

THE following general remarks on the weather and crops for the week ending 11th October appear in the *Gazette of India* of Saturday last:—For Madras: a favourable fall of rain has taken place in all the districts, agricultural operations are active and prices are falling. The number of persons on the relief works is less by 41,031, and on the gratuitous relief works is less by 72,466 than the preceding week. For Mysore: there has been a good fall of rain, the crops are flourishing; prices falling. The number of persons on gratuitous relief is less by 35,688 than the preceding week. For Bombay: abundant rain has fallen in Guzerat, where the rabi is now safe. A good fall is also reported from the Konkan and the South Maharatta Country; there has been a moderate fall in the Deccan, except at Sholapur where it has been excessive; the rabi sowings are progressing. In Khandeish the rain has been good and also in Nasik, but more is still wanted in Khandeish. In Sind the river is still low and prospects are bad. For the Central Provinces: rain has fallen everywhere except in Sambalpur; prospects are much improved, but more rain is wanted for the rice districts. For Berar: the fall of rain has been good, and prospects and the crops are excellent. For Central India: abundant rain has fallen; prospects are much improved. Immigration into Malwa is decreasing. For Rajputana: general and most opportune rain has saved the rabi crop, but it has come generally too late for the kharif. For Bengal: little rain has fallen, more is wanted in Burdwan, Bankura, Midnapore, Jessore, Pubna, Faridpore, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur. There has been a good fall throughout Behar, where prospects are much improved. For Assam: a little rain has fallen, none at Sylhet, but prospects are good. For Burma: the fall has been fair; the Irawadi has flooded some districts, there is consequently a decrease of cultivated area in Bassein and Hengada. For the North-West and Oudh, the whole aspect of affairs is changed by a general and heavy fall of rain. It has secured the rabi sowings and greatly benefited those karif crops which have survived the drought. For Punjab: rain has been general, except at Peshawur and Multan. Prospects of rabi are greatly improved.

SIR CHARLES STAVELEY leaves for Aden by to-day's mail steamer, having at the last moment put off his departure by the mail of the 8th inst.

OWING to an outbreak of cholera in the camp of the 9th N. I. at Baroda, the 20th N. I., which was to have relieved the 9th this week, is ordered to stand fast for the present at Bombay.

MAJOR LAYARD, who goes home immediately on promotion, will be succeeded in the command of the Depot at Colaba and of the Bombay Volunteers by Major Sexton, whose five years' term of office as Assistant Quartermaster General expires on the 1st proximo. This is a happy choice, as Major Sexton, besides being a very competent officer, is well-known and much liked in Bombay. As we mentioned some time ago, Major Adam from Kurrachee will be Major Sexton's successor in the appointment of Assistant Quartermaster General at Bombay.

IT is generally understood that in consequence of the lamented death of Colonel Baigrie, General Burrows will revert to his old appointment of Quartermaster General, and that a new Adjutant General will be appointed, possibly, from home.

IT has been publicly stated in Bombay, that the Bonnevialle schemes regarding the Victoria Gardens are likely to fall through because the Young Men's Christian Association had successfully petitioned the Governor against them. This is inexact. The fact of the matter is that Sir Richard Temple received with becoming respect the petitions of the good young people referred to, and sent them back to the Municipal Commissioner and the Town Council for consideration.

WE hear that a letter on the so-called famine fever, signed by Doctors Lewes and Cunningham, appeared in the *Gazette of India* of Saturday last, tending to prove the identity of this fever with the ordinary remittent fever.

WE are informed that as the distribution of the Sunday's wages over six working days each week has been very generally misunderstood, and has caused some dissatisfaction, it has been decided that henceforth seven daily wages will be given in each week of six working days, and one day of rest.

THE daily despatch of grain from Calcutta for Madras averaged 2,263 tons for the week ending 10th October, showing a daily increase over the preceding week of 139 tons.

A LETTER from Agra, under date the 8th inst., says: "A remarkable change has at last taken place in the weather here. On the 5th, at 9 p. m., a cyclonish dust-storm rose from the east, uprooting trees and blowing away everything before it. Immediately afterwards threatening dark clouds followed, and rain commenced to pour which continued without cessation till the following day; but in the night at 10 p. m. it fell in torrents, as if the floodgates of heaven were opened. It is raining while I write, and I believe it will not cease for some days, as the sky looks one sheet of clouds for miles round. It appears as if the rainy season has just commenced."

WE would invite our readers' attention to an interesting article from the *Neue Freie Presse*, which a correspondent has kindly translated for us, and which shows how widespread in Austria is the feeling of antipathy to Russia.

THE final report of the Committee appointed to examine into the subject of the text-books used in Indian schools was sent up to Government on Saturday.

THE appointment of Mr. R. H. Vincent to be Deputy Commissioner of Police in Bombay has been approved of by the Secretary of State.

THE appointment of Mr. Restalic, as acting Consul for the Netherlands at Aden, is confirmed by the Secretary of State.

THE Secretary of State has recognised the appointment of Mr. W. Kennedy as Vice-Consul for Denmark at Moulmein.

MAJOR J. BROWNE, R.E., proceeds to Quetta, as Superintending Engineer, in the place of the late Lieutenant Hewson.

THE death on Wednesday of the first Maharannee of the late Maharaja of Mysore, is announced from Mysore. She was seventy-three years of age.

THE Secretary of State has ordered a boring machine to be sent to India for sinking wells in Berar.

A SUPPLY of additional rolling stock for the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Railway has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned an allowance of Rs. 15 a month to Gulho Jan, *alias* Anna Maria Farmer, niece of the late Madame Ventura, wife of the well-known soldier of Ranjit Singh's army.

THE Secretary of State has determined, in consultation with Colonel Hyde, that all future candidates for employment in the Assay Department in India will be required to pass an examination in practical and inorganic chemistry at the Royal College of Chemistry, and to produce from the Royal School of Mines a certificate of qualification in metallurgy.

AN arrangement has been made between the India Office and the London Foreign Office, by which a British Vice-Consul will shortly be appointed at Zimmay, acting under the orders of the Consul-General at Bangkok, and communicating directly with the Government of India and the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah.

THE newly elected Grand Sharif of Mecca passed through Alexandria on August 16, and was received by the Khedive with the highest honours.

A PROJECT for improving the navigation of the Karun river is on foot in Persia, which, it is believed, will largely increase the seaborne commerce of that kingdom.

AN article in the *Journal de St. Petersburgh* of 1st (13th) August 1877 gives intelligence from Tashkend, dated 26th July (7th August), General Kaufmann having ineffectually urged the Chinese Government to take off certain duties on Russian merchandise levied in defiance of treaty engagements, finally interdicted all supplies of corn and provisions being sent to the Chinese army operating in Kashgaria, from Russian territories. The Chinese on this gave way, and matters reverted to their former state.

FROM the same source we hear, that the second son of the Amir of Bokhara has suddenly died; the younger son is being educated at St. Petersburgh in the "Corps de Pages," and is to be protected by the Russian Government from a similar fate. The official Gazette of St. Petersburgh asserts that Yakub Beg, Khan of Kashgaria, had died after an illness of 13 days. His remains were brought to Kashgar on 19th May, and interred in the mausoleum of Appak Khoja. The story of his naming Hakim Khan Tora as his successor is repeated, and also the refusal of Hakim, and the ultimate succession of Beg Kuli Beg. News has been received at St. Petersburg from Colonel Prejevalski, that the Chinese troops had occupied Toksum and Turfan, and were advancing on Karashar, and the Colonel predicts the speedy overthrow of the kingdom of Yakub Beg.

ON October 1, 4,000 chests of Bengal opium were sold and fetched Rs. 51,10,725, being Rs. 5,18,725 more than the estimated price. The average price was Rs. 1,277-10-11, being the highest that has been obtained for the year. The whole estimate for the year is for 49,500 chests at Rs. 1,148, to produce Rs. 5,68,40,000. There have been sold up to date 28,000 chests producing Rs. 3,50,31,705, giving an average price to date of Rs. 1,251-2-0 per chest.

THREE men of the 20th Brigade R. H. A., stationed at Bangalore, are under arrest, awaiting their trial by court-martial. It would appear that a great deal of gunpowder is missing from the store room in the barracks, and it is suspected that these men had a hand in its disappearance. The whole matter will be soon revealed, as one of the men has peached against the others.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Cochin paper tells with all seriousness the following story:—"An event of a wonderful nature has taken place in the interior of the village at Pallam. A Syrian, an adherent of the Patriarchal party residing there, seized a Christian Palayan of the Protestant congregation on suspicion of being implicated in a robbery which took place a few days ago. A bunch of plantains, belonging to the said Syrian, was stolen by some one in the dead of night. The converted slave, living not very far from the compound, was suspected, and after threatening and assaulting him the Syrian and his father proposed to the convert to dip his hand in a boiling vessel of cocoanut oil to prove his innocence. To this cruel act devised by the Syrian Christian no objection was raised by the Palayan—he dipped his hand in the boiling oil before the unmerciful Christian and bystanders, after offering a short prayer three times he put his hand in the heated oil, and strange to say he sustained little or no injury."

THE Rev. Gelson Gregson lectured on temperance at Mussoorie last week. The local *Chronicle* states that nearly the whole of the office staff of that journal are Native Christians, or pretended Christians. "They profess to go to Dehra for the consolation of the Gospel, and usually fall victims to the demon drink. On Monday when Mr. Gregson lectured, our offices were empty of hands; on Tuesday one only turned up until night when a penitent epistle was sent in on behalf of the whole; 'I must humbly beg to our honor, that we are so shameful and sinful before your merciful honor, that we your Church hands gone to Dehra for to do Christian, and one Rev. came from down, so he was ready to do preach, and some men come in our caste, in Christian, so we gone to hear that Rev's preach and see those men's which came in Christian. So one of our friends whose son's birthday was on Monday, he says that you can remain here for one day more for God's sake, so by this cause we remain one day more in Dehra. So we are very sorry to write you that you will excuse our absence.'"

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*, writing on the 21st ult., says:—"The Turkish lenten month of Ramazan—during which period true believers are bound to abstain from all food and drink from sunrise to sunset—began on Sunday, the 9th inst.; and although as usual every evening the mosques are illuminated, yet the present unhappy state of affairs in the East has led to some modification of the festivities which, as a rule, are indulged in when the day's abstinence has come to an end. Hitherto the wealthier Mussulmans after sunset have kept open houses for all their friends and acquaintances, and regaled them at iftars, or evening banquets. This, of course, involves considerable expense, and makes the Turkish house-bills during Ramazan unusually heavy. It has therefore been determined by the Ministers of the Porte and other high Turkish functionaries to dispense with this hospitality during the present year, and to devote a sum equivalent to the extra expenditure incurred by the fashion to the funds so urgently required for carrying on the war. The Grand Vizier has set the example, and has announced that during the present Ramazan there will be no public iftars at his house. He has instead contributed a sum of 12,000 piastres (about £120) to the war fund. Other Mussulman 'big-wigs' have followed his example, and the Ramazan of 1877 will therefore prove a fast in earnest to a host of poor friends and relations. This is as it should be; for considering that thousands of Turkish soldiers are giving up their lives gratis for the sake of their country, fighting and dying with little food and no money, fasting and not feasting is properly the order of the day among the non-combatants at Constantinople."

THE *World* says:—"Mehemet Ali Pasha, the actual, although not the titular, generalissimo of the Turkish forces in Bulgaria, is a German, but not, as seems to be very generally assumed, a German officer. All the training that he owes to his native country was received at a grammar school in a provincial town; his military education must be placed to the credit of the Ottoman State Academy at Constantinople. The fact that both Strecker Pasha and Blum Pasha, who are not only Germans, but German officers, occupy important posts under his command, is a merely accidental circumstance, and is not to be attributed to Mehemet Ali's partiality towards his fellow-countrymen. In truth, he is not accustomed to consort much with Germans, but on the contrary is even supposed to shun their society. For some unexplained reason, it is generally found that renegades—Christians that is—who, like Mehemet Ali, have made themselves Mahometans, are separated by a great gulf from Europeans who continue in the profession of their original faith. Suleiman Pasha, the well-known French colonel in Napoleon's army, who changed his religion and entered the Egyptian service, was an example of this seclusion; for which it is difficult to account, for the reproach of religious bigotry is the last which could justly be addressed to European society in the East. As regards Mehemet Ali himself—in whose case the aversion seems to be reciprocal—there are, it is said, passages in his early career at Constantinople over which his friends would gladly draw a veil; and stories are told of connections, which he then formed, which may have been highly conducive to his advancement in the Turkish service, but which could not fail to discredit him in the eyes of those who are accustomed to be ruled in their judgment by the Western standards of usage and morality."

THE *World* says:—I am strongly assured, and I fancy I can almost believe the assurance, that there are to be scenes introducing a bear-garden with Hibernian Obstructives diverting themselves, a police court with public prosecutors in robes of the broad arrow pattern, and a ballet of Colorado beetles, all black and gold, in thirteen of the Christmas pantomimes at present in process of preparation.

LOCAL CIGARETTES.

LAST week was so wet that the usual Saturday cricket game could not be played at the Gymkhana. Bombay *vs.* the Mofussil was a very good match, Bombay finally winning by 11 runs, though just at the end, especially when Lang bowled 4 wides running, it looked like ending the other way. This game should be established as an annual one. Most of the Northern eleven in the North and South match have to pass through Bombay to play at Poona, and they, making up their number from the non-Bombay portion of the Southern eleven, should play about the finest team in all India. Bombay would have their work before them, but I should have no fear of the result, and I am sure the hospitality with which they were this year received will be an inducement to them to come again. This week the D. or Captain Tennent's Company plays the C. or Captain Fraser Hore's. The return match between the Gymkhana and Union eleven has, I hear, been arranged for. The athletic meeting went off very well, though the quality of the performances—excepting always Mr. F. L. Jefferson's running—was hardly up to a "champion" meeting mark. The winners probably say that they were never stretched, but even then they should take a lesson from the winner of the mile flat race who, though his only competitor deserted him, still showed what he could do and gave the many spectators a real treat. I suppose the Famine must be blamed for the smallness of the fields. I think there was only one competitor who was not a resident of Bombay, and disappointment was expressed, especially by the ladies, that there was no public presentation of the very handsome prizes. There assuredly was no lack of fair lookers-on, from any of whom the fortunate winners would have been proud to have received their honours.

The Indo-British Institution got only Rs. 159 from the Cathedral offertories last Sunday. I see from their 1876 report that in 1868 they received over Rs. 800 by a concert given by the then Bombay Glee Club, and again in 1875 Rs. 340, "part proceeds of a private concert given by Mrs. R. West." Why don't they take a leaf out of the Roman Catholic book and get up a concert for their school funds? The Bandora Orphanage made, I think, Rs. 1,800 from their *afternoon* concert. I say *afternoon* advisedly, for nothing pays so well, especially if the price of the tickets be not too high. Men in Bombay are all fagged out by after-dinner time, and the only things one then wants are a peg, a pipe, and to go to bed; this, as the ladies cannot go by themselves, probably accounts for the failure of all evening amusements in Bombay. Every one crowded to the "rupee concerts" in the Town Hall and to the Bandora Orphanage concert, but at Madame Tasca's concert the audience was very small. Dave Carson writes that his last entertainments resulted in pecuniary loss, and I expect that after the novelty has worn off, even Mr. Bonnevialle's projected *café*, &c., at the Victoria Gardens, will be a desert after dark. Talking of Mr. Bonnevialle, his "Temple Bar" was opened with a flourish of trumpets last Monday. The room certainly is very pretty with the magnificent fountain and the beautiful plants and ferns, but I should think dining upstairs will be very noisy, if not hot. I find his charges are very moderate, but I can hardly hope the place will be a money success. Bombay, as a rule, does all its eating and drinking at home, or at the club. (For any outdoor work the "Bunder" is the place; it filled up a want, and is, I think, sufficient.

The article the other day in your paper about "public" auctions was very much to the point. The *Gazette* referred chiefly to furniture, but there is a great want in Bombay of a place to buy or sell a horse or carriage by auction. Every week one is deluded by flattering advertisements of beautiful Arabs, powerful Australians, and elegant turnouts, to go down to the sales held by the local Robins opposite the Sassoon Library; but after going once or twice you get tired of it—the result is just the same as that described in your article on furniture sales—the same set of chaffering Borahs with the addition of a few sharp-looking Parsees mostly of the priestly order. Anything decent has always a reserve to about its full value, and the whole thing is a mockery. I see in Calcutta advertisements in the papers there of sales by auction of horses and carriages *bona fide* to the highest bidders, and I think such sales here would be patronised, for on the rare occasions when—owing to the property being part of some deceased's estate, or when horses that have been presented to Government—anything is really going to be sold without reserve, there is a fair attendance of real buyers and really good prices are obtained.

"W. Gray," in his letter to the Secretary of the Town Council last month, brought to their notice a subject—our wayside trees—attention to which should not be delayed; it is only a pity Dr. Gray did not write it six or eight months ago, as in his letter he says that March or April or the beginning of the rains is the time to plant or transplant trees in India. He gives a list of a large number of trees which are unsuited and also of a few suitable. I expect in this we shall do wisest in following in the steps of the old Mahomedan and Hindoo inhabitants of Bombay and stick to the species of Banian which they planted in their cemetery and burning ground at Sonapore and which Dr. Gray admits a success, and which experience proves to be suitable to the soil and not affected by the sea winds.

The united choirs of the Cathedral, Colaba Memorial Church, Byculla, and Trinity Chapel, Sonapore, have commenced their practices for the annual Choral Festival. On Tuesday last in the evening at the Cathedral they mustered over a hundred strong, and with the organ and some string instruments, had their first practice. The anthem is to be taken from the "Messiah," and the Festival, to be held some time next month, will doubtless, as always, be a great treat to lovers of church music. I may note that this is the last Choral Festival at which their original promoter, the Rev. Dr. Maule, will superintend, as he goes home on furlough in January next, and, after his leave, will probably retire.

The Bombay side showed very well at the late Fine Arts Exhibition in Northern India. Among the prize takers were the late Colonel Baigrie—one of whose paintings was said to have been by far the best there—Major Ayrton Pullan, Mrs. Gillespie and Colonel Melliss—all names well known in Bombay, though not absolutely residents here.

What a Russophile paper your *Gazette* is! I think most of us in Bombay have Turkish leanings, and it is very hard and disappointing, after reading telegrams of Turkish victories and successes in the evening, to get up in the morning and read one of your leaders smashing up all our theories and damping our ardour; and so it goes on every day, and there's nothing for it but to wait and see which will be right—our sympathies or your logic. A.

Bombay, October 12.

BOMBAY.

THE Italian mail steamer Arabia, Captain Sarra, left Aden for Bombay on Friday the 12th inst. at noon.

A SALUTE of fifteen guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery to-day at 5 p. m. on the occasion of the departure for Aden of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

ASSAULTING A PEON.—A Hindoo, named Amrootlal Chatoorbhoy, was on Saturday last fined Rs. 10 by Mr. W. Webb for assaulting a pound peon while in the execution of his duty.

A PICK-POCKET.—A Mahomedan, named Gujee Goola, was on Saturday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing 14 annas in silver from the pocket of Mea Jan Mahomed Fazul. He was sentenced to three months' hard labour in the Common Jail.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Rustomjee Nusserwanjee, residing at Chunduwady, reported to the Police on Saturday last, that he suspects a servant, who had but recently left his service of theft of two currency notes for Rs. 10 each, Rs. 5 in cash, and sundry articles of wearing apparel. Enquiries are being made.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday, at Sewree, on view of the body of a quarry contractor. He was lying asleep on the previous afternoon at a quarry at Sewree when suddenly a large boulder immediately above him gave way and fell upon the deceased, crushing him to death. A verdict was recorded accordingly.

FURIOUS RIDING.—A Mahomedan, named Haje Sulliman, was on Saturday fined Rs. 10, by Mr. P. Ryan, for riding his horse at a furious pace on the Falkland Road, and thereby causing damage to a quantity of bottles of soda and lemonade which were being conveyed in a basket by a cooly, the property of Messrs. Treacher and Co. Rs. 4-8 of the fine were ordered to be paid to complainant as compensation.

THE *Ultramar* narrates that the son of a rich Hindoo in Goa disappeared some months ago and could not be traced for some time. He was at length found living in a temple, and giving himself entirely to devout exercises. When he returned home, the Hindoos of Margaum formed a procession, and escorted him back with great honour and homage, which was also rendered to him by his parents, who prostrated themselves before him as before a divinity.

THE landing of the 2nd battalion of the 8th King's, now on their way to India on board the Euphrates, will attract those who are curious to see the new head gear they carry with them.—*Bombay Catholic Examiner.*

THE Superintendent of the Municipal Workshops has made considerable savings in the working of his establishment, not in cutting down the salaries of the lower orders of workmen, as is the usual form of making reductions, but in positive saving of material and labour. In the one item of the Carnac Bunder Pumping Station, only Rs. 3,900 will be charged next year, whilst Rs. 12,500 were charged last year. We should like to observe similar savings in the budgets of certain other departments in the Municipality.—*Id.*

THE *Bombay Guardian* publishes the following indignant rebuke from a Native Christian: "Your policy with respect to articles seems to be that you care mostly of those sent by rich persons, and of those come from poor to be thrown into a rubbish. Do what you think best. Such act of yours not in the least disturb my peace, but rather encourages me to send to you articles now and then to be either printed or thrown away. What is said by James the Apostle II, 1—6, is well thing to be considered. When a person becomes rich (you are rich in sense of having many correspondents and contemporaries), he careth little of poor. And, of course, such person when get articles from poor—poor in knowledge, and, perhaps, in circumstances—he will, instead of printing them, hurl them into four winds."

"THE proposal," says the *Bombay Guardian*, "to lay the tramway in Girgaum Road has been rejected by the Town Council, through the casting vote of the Chairman. We are sorry for it, and so are many thousands to whom it would have been a great boon. Before the tram was introduced in Bombay, we thought that our streets were in some places too narrow for it, but actual experiment has resulted in a triumphant success, and the inconvenience to carriages in the exceptionally narrow places is abundantly compensated by the great convenience afforded to thousands who have not attained to the respectability of a horse and gig. We do not know of any one improvement, except the Vehar water and the gas, which has been so thankfully received by the community as this. We have the impression that street accidents are not more numerous now than they were before the tram was laid. If the Town Council are unwilling that we should have a line in Girgaum, perhaps they will consent to one in Grant Road, from the hospital to the bridge. This is very much needed. We plead guilty to the fact that we ourselves live in Grant Road." —*Native Opinion*, on the other hand, says:—"The proposed extension of tramway to the Girgaum Road as far as the Portuguese Church is not, without grave reasons, disturbing the minds of several people in Bombay. Half the members of the Town Council have rejected the proposed extension while the other half have favoured it. Several of the inhabitants of the above street have protested against the proposed extension. This protest has called forth a defence of the extension from Mr. Kittredge, in which we are told that not only millions of passengers are carried by the tramway but that it has conferred a great boon on the inhabitants. Now a tramway is undoubtedly a great convenience when it passes through a street sufficiently wide to leave enough of room for other vehicles and pedestrians. But when it passes through a narrow street it is an *unbearable nuisance* not only to conveyances and the passers-by, but to the inhabitants of the street itself. Sir Frank Souter instanced Abdul Raheman street as an argument in favour of the proposed extension. But the tramway in this street is felt to be a great grievance by the inhabitants thereof, and it is not removed because they are natives. If the street were inhabited by Europeans they could not have so meekly submitted to such every day annoyance. One has only to pass through the street to realise the block the tram cars cause there. Nobody will object if the tramway be laid in such broad streets as Nal Bazaar, or Grant Road, but to lay them in such narrow streets, as the one proposed, is anything but desirable."

WE have to acknowledge receipt of the "Indian Railway Travellers' Guide" for the month of October, published by the *Bombay Gazette*. This very useful monthly publication contains a very great deal of information that travellers require; and at a very small cost they can learn the most important information about a hundred or more different routes by railway or steamer, with a short description of the places they may visit. It has been corrected up to date, and will be found extremely useful.—*Beacon.*

THE REVEREND MR. SHAW.—The Rev. Mr. Shaw, the Methodist Episcopal Chaplain, will soon take his departure from Bangalore for Bombay. Mr. Shaw has for the past three years been attending to the spiritual wants of his flock in Richmond Town, where through his strenuous exertions he has built a fine place of worship. Mr. Shaw is not only greatly revered by the members of his flock, but respected by all who know him. He has been a true friend and adviser to those in trouble and distress. As for his preaching we need say nothing, for those who have heard him can testify to the practical excellence of his discourse.—*Bangalore Examiner.*

WE gather from a paragraph in a Scotch missionary organ that some of the good people in that country are not yet "well up" in Indian missionary subjects. It seems that the wife of a Scotch missionary, known both in Bombay and Calcutta, recently delivered a lecture in some part of Scotland on zenana missions, her husband occupying the chair. The lecture was no doubt an eloquent one, but the report of it in the local newspaper seems to have been amusing from its complete misconception of the meaning of "zenana." The lecture, says the reporter, was on "*The Missions in Zenana.*" "Much good labour has been spent on *the poor people of Zenana*, and with fair results." *Zenana* is throughout the report spoken of as "a region of the world—a province, probably, of our Indian Empire." The Missionary Record, from which we quote, says that many members and even ministers of the Scotch Churches are in doubt as to whether *Zenana* is a village, or what it is. The contributions of these people are, however, none the worse, we suppose, for their excusable ignorance.—*Statesman.*

THE TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 6th October 1877 was 73,442 maunds and in money Rs. 21,699. The quantities carried and the earnings compared with 1876 are as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 6th Oct. 1877.	Week ending 7th Oct. 1876.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 357	Mds 218	Mds 139	—
Amount........	Rs. 275	Rs. 162	Rs. 113	...
GRAIN—				
Weight	Mds 102,125	Mds 21,047	Mds 81,078	...
Amount........	Rs. 32,219	Rs. 5,237	Rs. 26,982	...
JAGREE—				
Weight	Mds 1,509	Mds 1,672	..	Mds 163
Amount........	Rs. 490	Rs. 508	..	Rs. 18
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds 70	...	Mds. 70	...
Amount........	Rs. 177	...	Rs. 177	..
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 1,683	Mds 7,332	..	Mds 5,649
Amount........	Rs. 1,707	Rs. 6,636	..	Rs. 4,929
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 11,718	Mds 9,620	Mds 2,098	...
Amount........	Rs. 3,598	Rs. 2,078	Rs. 1,520	...
SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 4,535	Mds 4,959	..	Mds 424
Amount........	Rs. 1,264	Rs. 1,127	Rs. 137	..
SUGAR—				
Weight	Mds 1,160	Mds 3,297		
Amount	Rs. 671	Rs. 1,821	..	Mds 2,137
GENERAL GOODS—			..	Rs. 1,150
Weight	Mds 48,958	Mds 50,528	..	Mds 1,570
Amount........	Rs. 12,261	Rs. 13,394	..	Rs. 1,133
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 1,72,115	Mds 98,673	Mds 73,442	...
Amount	Rs. 52,662	Rs. 30,963	Rs. 21,699	...

THE TRAFFIC ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the G. I. P. Railway, for the week ending 6th October 1877 was 27,952 maunds and in money Rs. 66,793. The quantities carried and the earnings compared with 1876 are as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 6th Oct. 1877.	Week ending 7th Oct. 1876.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 6,913	Mds 3,256	Mds 3,657	...
Amount	Rs. 6,291	Rs. 2,839	Rs. 3,452	...
GRAIN AND SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 2,26,227	Mds 2,56,407	Mds 52,522	...
Amount	Rs. 1,47,896	Rs. 1,23,307	Rs. 73,250	...
WHEAT*—				
Weight	Mds 82,702	...	...	...
Amount......	Rs. 48,681	...	...	...
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 10,088	Mds 22,819	..	Mds 12,731
Amount......	Rs. 5,476	Rs. 12,444	...	Rs. 6,968
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds 271	Mds 1,091	...	Mds 820
Amount......	Rs. 1,705	Rs. 3,481	...	Rs. 1,776
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 11,827	Mds. 17,966	...	Mds 6,139
Amount	Rs. 19,167	Rs. 22,597	...	Rs. 3,430
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds 1,27,566	Mds 1,36,103	...	Mds 8,537
Amount	Rs. 79,051	Rs. 76,786	Rs. 2,265	...
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 4,65,594	Mds 4,37,642	Mds 27,952	..
Amount	Rs. 3,08,247	Rs. 2,41,454	Rs. 66,793	...

MDME. TASCA'S COMPANY.

THIS talented little company performed again on Saturday night at the Town Hall. The attendance was not large, owing probably to the extremely oppressive state of the weather, but the entertainment was as usual very good indeed. The duet (piano and harmonium) by Mdme. Tasca and Mr. Plumpton, and Wordsworth's song "To a Skylark," set to music by Mr. Plumpton, and sung very sweetly by Miss May, were both followed by vociferous applause; and the various other items on the programme were also capitally rendered.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AND THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE REGARDING THE FAMINE TRAFFIC ARRANGEMENTS ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 4th Sept. 1877.

To the SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, Public Works Department, Bombay.

SIR,—The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce direct me respectfully to bring to the immediate notice of His Excellency the Governor in Council the very serious interruption to the export trade of Bombay which is being caused by the recent stringent orders of Government to the G. I. P. Railway Company to carry a greatly increased famine traffic to Poona, Shahabad, and Raichore. They understand that these orders have been rendered all the more stringent and crippling to the general carrying capacity of the line in consequence of Government insisting on the Railway Company making up a deficiency in the quantity of grain which they had previously agreed to carry.

These orders virtually amount to an almost entire suspension of the export trade of Bombay until the Railway Company receive from England their additional supply of engines which cannot be before the end of the year. In the meantime, merchants who have had stocks lying up-country for many months will be compelled still to hold the bulk there at great loss on account of interest, loss of market, and deterioration, to say nothing of the financial embarrassment and trouble which it may occasion.

Moreover, as the Railway Company find that they work off their arrears quicker by booking from Bombay for the Poona to Raichore line, nearly all their waggons are now placed on that line, and they have almost, if not entirely, ceased booking even famine traffic from stations above the Thall Ghaut. This is another great hardship, for merchants who found that they could not get their wheat from the Central Provinces to Bombay had determined to send it to the famine districts as the only outlet, but though the stocks have been lying at the stations in the Central Provinces for months they are now shut out from any market. It is also a great hardship to many native merchants who, finding booking from those districts hitherto brisk and unimpeded, have no doubt purchased largely in Nagpore and elsewhere for despatch to the famine districts, and they now find their produce impounded at these places.

This plan, which has been resorted to in the way of forcing traffic, contains a very dangerous feature, which may be productive of most mischievous consequences. While Government insists on the Railway Company providing the agreed supply at Raichore without caring whence it comes, and the Railway Company confine themselves to taking it from Bombay, the practical result is that Bombay is being drained of its stocks, whereas, on the other hand, the inflow of grain from the interior has been stopped. The object, moreover, of Government may be defeated, for, as the transmission of grain from Bombay to Raichore will depend on the prices obtainable, it may become irregular, or entail heavy additional expenditure on Government.

If the steps which have been taken were absolutely necessary in order to provide food for the people of Madras, the committee would have abstained from offering any comment upon the measures of Government, but so far no such necessity appears to have been shown. But they deem it their duty to point out that the present arrangements will inflict great injury on the trade of Bombay, and will give rise to grievous hardships to individuals, and the committee feel sure that, if anything can be done to mitigate these evils, His Excellency will at once order it to be done. They trust that His Excellency will find it possible, by relaxing the recent orders issued to the railway company, to give immediate relief to the trade; and they desire to urge the necessity in present circumstances of an entire and immediate suspension of all through traffic from the E. I. and the S. P. and D. Railways, which takes up much of the engine power of the G. I. P. Railway, until the accumulation of grain in the Central Provinces is cleared.

The committee also direct me to express their hope that the pressing necessity which exists for a largely increased supply of engine power on the G. I. P. Railway is receiving the attention of His Excellency, and that, as the new crops will be requiring transport before the end of the year in large quantity, His Excellency will, in the public interests, give directions that sufficient additional engine power be obtained from England before the new crops are ready.—I have, &c. J. GORDON, Secretary.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 8th September, 1877.

To the SECRETARY to the CHAMBER of COMMERCE Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge your letter of the 4th current regarding the traffic arrangements on the G. I. P. Railway.

2. The Governor in Council regrets, quite as much as the Chamber of Commerce can possibly regret, the partial interruption of the general traffic on the line—and especially the export traffic from Bombay to foreign countries—which is caused by the necessity of giving preference to the grain traffic towards the distressed districts. That necessity, however calamitous, is inevitable. The grain must be sent for the safety of the lives of a vast and suffering population. And to this paramount consideration all other considerations must give way for the present. The Governor in Council deplores the injury to trade, but cannot help it.

3. But the power of the railway (under the requisitions from Government) to carry grain to the distressed districts is, of course, entirely conditional on the merchants booking to those districts. It is quite beyond the power of Government to force the traffic in any way. Heretofore not only has the railway been unable to carry the whole of the general traffic and of the famine traffic together which has been offered, but has been unable to carry even the whole of the famine traffic alone. All that Government can do, then, is to give preference to the traffic which is spontaneously pressing to reach the most distressed districts. Occasionally the merchants have, by reason of fluctuations in prices, proved unwilling for a moment to book for some of these districts. In that case the Government is manifestly unable to exercise even the slightest interference.

4. The amounts of grain which are to be carried by rail to the distressed districts, *provided that the merchants book*, and for the sake of which the preference is to be given to famine traffic over general traffic, depend on imperial considerations and have been determined by the Governor in Council in concert with the Government of India. The Governor in Council is aware of the importance which the Government of India justly attach to the matter for the safety of life and for the sake of humanity, and cannot venture to hope that any relaxation will be allowed, unless, indeed, the season should take a turn more propitious than anything which can now be anticipated. Accordingly at least (2,000) two thousand tons of grain daily are to be carried over the Bhore Ghaut for the Deccan (including Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad Deccan) and Southern India together; and it has been arranged that in order to supply that quantity 100 wagons laden with grain from Northern India for the distressed districts (at the average of 8 tons per wagon, say 800 tons) are to be hauled away from Jubbulpore daily, provided that the merchants shall book; the balance being obtained from the Central Provinces and Bombay, in such proportions as to maintain, as far as possible, regular deliveries to the Poona, Hyderabad, and Madras districts to the extent estimated to be required by each—so long as the merchants shall continue to book.

5. The distribution of the 2,000 tons daily between the different parts of the Deccan and Southern India must of course depend on the consignments which the merchants make. Whether the present daily number of wagons will continue to come from Northern India depends on the proceedings of the merchants.

6. To the utmost of their ability the railway authorities will carry general traffic consistently with the above conditions.

7. The Governor in Council entirely shares the anxiety of the Chamber regarding the increase of engine power on the G. I. P. Railway by the earliest possible date. The Governor in Council has made to the proper quarters the most earnest representations in every form he can think of. These representations have, he is glad to say, met with favourable consideration. He believes that a large number of additional engines are being made in England for this purpose; besides the 40 additional engines, which, as will doubtless be remembered by the Chamber, are coming out for the G. I. P. Railway. He hopes that they will arrive in time. But his present information does not as yet enable him to give a definite assurance on the subject. The Dhond-Munmar chord line having been now sanctioned, every effort is being made to open it temporarily for grain traffic, and it will be so opened if the permanent way material shall arrive in time from England.

8. In reference to the doubt expressed by the Chamber of Commerce as to the need of Madras for so much grain,—that is not a matter on which the Governor in Council can judge,—but the authoritative intimations conveyed to His Excellency in Council affirm the existence of the need in the highest degree. As regards the needs of the Deccan, they are within the cognizance of the Governor in Council. Indeed, the very high prices prevailing in Southern India, and the still higher prices prevailing in the Deccan, are absolute proofs of the necessity of sending grain. So long as the range of prices shall continue anything like what it now is in those quarters the merchants will press for the despatch of grain thither by rail. That pressure will become lightened if the prices shall become cheaper.

9. In reference to the apprehension expressed by the Chamber in respect to the draining of Bombay city of its supplies of grain, I am to explain that there is no such tendency so far as the Governor in Council is aware. On the contrary, much of the grain now going forward comes from Northern India.

10. From the foregoing remarks the Chamber will perceive how impossible it is for the Governor in Council to accede to the request (if His Excellency in Council understands the request aright) that the through traffic from Northern India, mainly consisting of grain for the famine, should be stopped in order that the traffic from the Central Provinces mainly consisting of general exports may be cleared away.

11. Again the Governor in Council observes that, although the general trade and the export may be temporarily impeded unavoidably, still another equally important branch, namely, the inland grain trade, is greatly stimulated to the advantage of trade generally, which stimulation happens to be demanded by the vital interests of the people.

12. In conclusion, although the Governor in Council is constrained to take the abovementioned measures from the paramount considerations of humanity, yet he fully sympathizes with the Chamber respecting the inevitable inconvenience thereby caused to the general traffic. His Excellency in Council does not yield even to the Chamber itself in anxiety to maintain the general trade of Bombay in which the national wealth of Western India is so greatly concerned. And, consistently with the paramount consideration above mentioned, no effort shall be spared to help the general trade, so far as that assistance may depend on carriage by rail.—I have, &c.,

H. F. HANCOCK, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Under-Secretary to Government.

BOMBAY, 28th September 1877.

Lieut. Col. H. F. HANCOCK, R. E., Under-Secretary to Government,

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1509 of the 8th instant regarding the measures of Government for supplying the people of the suffering districts with grain.

The Committee in reply desire me to say that the Chamber concurs with His Excellency the Governor in Council in the necessity, in the present deplorable circumstances, of giving preference to the grain traffic over the general traffic of the G. I. P. Railway. If, however, the interference of Government with the traffic arrangements of the Railway were confined to the issuing of orders to give the grain traffic the preference, leaving the working of it to the Railway Company, some portion of the rolling stock which, by the present plan, cannot be utilized for the famine traffic would, the Chamber believes, be available for general trade, and at the same time the supplies of grain to the famine districts would not be diminished. The policy of the Government of India, as declared by the Viceroy in His Lordship's minute dated 12th August 1877, is to give all facilities for the transport of grain to distressed districts, and to abstain from interference with the grain trade so long as that trade is active. On one occasion only, at the commencement of the present famine in Madras, was the railway power of the country occupied by the Government to the exclusion of private trade, and that proceeding was disapproved by the Government of India. It would, the Chamber respectfully submits, be more in accordance with that policy if Government merely requested the Railway Company to book for the famine districts to the full capacity of their line before taking general traffic, instead of ordering them to carry daily an arbitrary quantity which it is beyond their power to distribute.

It is only on account of the deficiency of transport power and the impossibility of meeting all traffic, that the Chamber admits the necessity in the present emergency of giving a preference to the grain traffic, but it feels sure that the object arrived at will be fully attained by merely giving this preference over other traffic without fixing quantities to be carried or indicating any particular route to be followed. The Chamber believes that grain under the ordinary trade influences will find its way to those places where it is most required—and, moreover, that these natural influences must, if left to themselves, lead to all available transport power being fully availed of—or if it were not so, that this very fact would of itself be proof that the necessity was less urgent than it was supposed to be.

The Chamber would also point out that there are districts in the S. M. Country of the Bombay Presidency where prices of grain have, according to the Prices Current published in the *Government Gazette*, been generally as high and often higher than in any part of the Madras Presidency, and that the policy of the Government in checking the traffic except in one direction, must tend to keep prices high in those districts by cutting off their natural channel of supply via Bombay and the Coast.

Under the present orders of Government to the G. I. P. Railway Company, at least two thousand tons of grain daily are to be carried over the Bhore Ghat for the Deccan and Southern India together. Now it is well-known that this quantity of grain is more than the line from Decksal can carry off, and that in consequence of these orders serious blocks have taken place. Trains of waggons both backwards and forwards are detained for days. These waggons might be running on other parts of the line to advantage instead of merely blocking up an already fully worked line. Last week the utmost confusion prevailed, and the blocks in many places were quite unavoidable, and this week the delay of waggons at Sholapore has been very serious owing to the inability of the merchants to clear away from the station the vast quantities of grain which the Railway has brought them. All this would doubtless be avoided if the Railway Company were only required to book up to their full power and if the working of it were left to themselves.

The orders of Government now in force, which practically amount to a monopoly of the G. I. P. Railway by Government for the famine, and the interference of Government with the working of the line, have, however, resulted in grievous and apparently unnecessary hardship to merchants, as will be gathered from the following instance which occurred recently at Jubbulpore. A Bombay mercantile firm having at that station large stocks, which, under the orders of Government, the Railway Company were unable to bring to Bombay, received from its agent there a letter dated the 8th instant announcing that "famine traffic stood nil and the G. I. P. Railway "were obliged to cancel trains to the Bombay side for want "of loads." The Traffic Manager, having received no intelligence, was unable to confirm this statement, and the firm therefore telegraphed to its agent in Jubbulpore, on the 10th instant, as follows.—"Is famine traffic nil owing "to scarcity of waggons? Make thorough enquiry and "telegraph whether waggons or goods wanted,"—to which the following reply was received:—"Waggons plentiful "everywhere, famine traffic nil, cause scarcity of goods for "famine districts, 50 open waggons here, no tarpaulins." It thus appears that the orders of Government prevent the Railway Company from utilizing the large accumulation of waggons at Jubbulpore and other stations for export traffic, even when no supplies of famine goods are available for despatch.

Throughout the letter under acknowledgment, His Excellency in Council lays great stress on the spontaneous booking by merchants of grain for the famine districts, affirming at the same time that it is quite beyond the power of Government to force the traffic in any way. I am however directed respectfully to point out that indirectly the action of Government, in practically devoting the Railway exclusively to famine work, is forcing the traffic to the famine districts, for it places general traffic at a manifest disadvantage, by restricting, and in some cases altogether excluding, the booking of goods to other stations than those in the distressed districts for which latter every facility is afforded for despatch. Large stocks of grain held by merchants for export, after lying for months at the stations in the Central Provinces, have at last been diverted to the famine districts as the only outlet, the owners finding it hopeless to expect the Railway Company to move these stocks to Bombay, and in many cases cancelling, at heavy loss, the engagements in connection with them, which in the ordinary course of business they had entered into. And with regard to grain merchants engaged in the local trade, many of whom have not the means to keep their stocks in store for any protracted period, besides running the risk of their grain being damaged by weavil, &c.,—it must be an important consideration with them to get quit of their goods at the best rate obtainable in such markets as can be soonest reached, and as it is to the famine districts that the best facilities of despatch are available, it naturally follows that, notwithstanding the better prices which may be realized elsewhere, such markets as have not the same advantages of being reached must consequently suffer.

The inland grain trade is no doubt stimulated for the moment to an unusual degree by the exclusive facilities afforded to it, and the high prices prevailing, but these will immediately collapse when famine disappears. Its importance in serving the interests of the people are fully appreciated by the Chamber, but I am directed at the same time to add that the export trade, on which the permanent prosperity of the country depends, is also entitled to some consideration. It is of great importance, in the interests of India, to preserve and extend the foreign markets which its export trade has already found, and the loss of which would be nothing short of a calamity. But the magnitude of the evil now being done to this trade will be best understood by a comparison of the exports of linseed and wheat from Bombay last year and this year. The shipments of linseed and wheat in the 8 months ending 31st August 1876 exceeded those of the same period in the present year by about 40,000 and 2,000 tons respectively. This falling off has not arisen from any failure of crops, nor from an absence of demand in the European markets, while freights have been abnormally low, and exchange at a moderately favourable level for shippers. It is owing entirely to the inability of the Railway Company to carry the produce to the Coast. But the evil does not end here, for we find that from the 1st September to the end of last year about 15,000 tons of wheat and 20,000 tons of linseed cleared from the port, so that if the present Railway traffic arrangements are continued, we shall in all likelihood find the total export of these articles of produce upwards of 70,000 tons less than last year,—a very heavy tax indeed for the trade of Bombay to bear.

The Chamber in urging the necessity, in present circumstances, of an entire and immediate suspension of all through traffic from the East Indian and Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi Railways, referred more particularly to *general* goods traffic, and it is still of opinion that that ought to be stopped, even though there may be but a little coming through. With regard to the through famine traffic from Northern India to Jubbulpore—stated at 800 tons daily—the Chamber respectfully submits that that ought to be taken from the Central Provinces, so that holders of grain in those province might be relieved.

In conclusion, I am directed to express the satisfaction with which the Chamber learns that the Dhond-Munmar chord line has now been sanctioned, and its hope that this line will be completed as quickly as possible.—I have, &c.,

J. GORDON, Secretary.

Telegram despatched to COLONEL HANCOCK, Kirkee, from CHAMBER of COMMERCE, on 5th October 1877.

Please represent urgently to Governor that markets in famine districts being amply supplied, and prices daily declining and lower than Bombay—all reason for preference to famine traffic ceased. Holders of grain in Nagpore other stations will continue to book in order to clear stocks owing to preference given, and despatch to Bombay will continue closed—thereby inflicting continued great loss on Bombay trade and merchants. Unless Government concurs, deputation of chief sufferers would solicit early interview. J. GORDON, Secretary.

From WORKS (RAILWAY), to CHAMBER of COMMERCE.

Your telegram of 5th. Preference for famine traffic has been given first to 800 tons a day for Bombay Deccan. Second to 1,200 tons a day for places beyond Bombay Presidency. Governor in Council desires to prevent unnecessary inconvenience to trade of Bombay subject always to conditions and principles laid down in letter fifteen hundred nine of 8th September last. Has now the satisfaction to withdraw preference in respect to Bombay Deccan, subject always to necessity very shortly of giving preference to permanent way material Dhond-Manmad Railway from Bombay to Dhond to about 350 tons a day. As regards preference for places beyond Bombay, has made reference to Government of India who are the proper judges of the necessity. On receipt of reply such steps will be taken as may appear necessary.

JOHN C. HOUGHLAND, Assistant Superintendent.
Poona, 9th October 1877. P. W. D. (Railway.)

Extract from the Proceedings of Government in the Public Works Department (Railway), dated 9th October 1877.

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency the Governor in Council desires to prevent all unnecessary inconvenience to the trade of Bombay, subject to the conditions and principles laid down in letter to the Chamber of Commerce, No. 1509 of 8th September 1877, and has now the satisfaction to withdraw the instructions given to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company in respect to preference to be given for grain consigned to stations in the Bombay Deccan to the extent of 800 tons daily.

2. Preference is, however, still to be given to grain consigned to the Nizam's State Railway to the extent of 300 tons, and to Raichore and stations beyond to the extent of 900 tons daily pending receipt of instructions from the Government of India.

H. F. HANCOCK, Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.,
Under-Secretary to Government.

Poona, 12th October 1877.

To the SECRETARY to the CHAMBER of COMMERCE, Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 28th September last, regarding the measures adopted by Government for securing a sufficient supply of grain to the districts suffering fram famine.

The instructions given by Government to the G. I. P. Railway Company were,

To maintain an average of 2,000 tons of grain daily over the Bhore Ghaut for distribution in the famine districts; the distribution to be made as far as possible as shown below, provided sufficient grain was booked:—

	Daily average tons.
Bombay Deccan	800
Nizam's line	300
Raichore and beyond	900

The arrangements regarding supplies to Hyderabad and Raichore were made under instructions from the Government of India.

The responsible officers of the Railway Company were consulted before the above proportions were fixed, and in spite of numerous difficulties and delays from accidents, defective arrangements, and other causes, the actual deliveries during the month of September were:—

	Daily average tons of grain.
Over the Bhore Ghaut........................	1,907
Bombay Deccan (approximate)	806
Nizam's line	297
Raichore and beyond	806

Showing that the capacity of the line was by no means over-estimated—and that the measures adopted to secure fixed supplies of grain to the distressed districts have been fairly successful.

The temporary blocks of traffic referred to by the Chamber were chiefly due to the difficulty of disposing of the limited engine power available so as to meet promptly the ever varying demand for carriage to the famine districts from different points on the railway, and of regulating consignments so as to maintain an even current of traffic; but the most serious evil that resulted was an undue detention of *foreign* wagons.

It is not apparent that the policy of Government in regulating the supplies to the Deccan and Madras by railway affected the supply to the Southern Mahratta Country via Bombay and the Coast. The orders regarding preference were issued about the third week in July, and the exports to Southern Mahratta ports, before and after that time, are given below:—

EXPORTS OF GRAIN TO SOUTHERN MAHRATTA PORTS.

Extracted from published weekly statements issued by the Public Works Department:—

	Tons.
Week ending 31st May	7,919
„ „ 7th June..............................	1,605
„ „ 14th „	1,043
„ „ 23rd „	351
„ „ 30th „	1,492
„ „ 7th July..............................	267
„ „ 14th „	509
„ „ 21st „	6
„ „ 28th „	75
„ „ 4th August..............................	1,631
„ „ 11th „	5,168
„ „ 18th „	5,591
„ „ 25th „	748
„ „ 1st Sept.	2,156
„ „ 8th „	1,036
„ „ 15th „	1,422
„ „ 22nd „	708

No doubt the inability of the G. I. P. Railway to carry all the traffic that offered to Bombay tended to keep up prices there, and a very large proportion of the grain sent to Hyderabad and Raichore during the first three weeks of September was booked from Bombay, but prices in the Southern Mahratta Country were, it is thought, kept up by the uncertainty which prevailed regarding the season's prospects, and the consequent reluctance of local dealers to part with their stocks.

The instructions recently issued, and communicated in my telegram of the 9th instant, will have satisfied the Chamber of the anxiety of Government to remove restrictions on the general trade as soon as the improved condition of the distressed districts under their immediate control rendered it possible to do so.

I am now directed to forward for information of the Chamber a copy of a letter, of the 3rd inst., from the Government of India, bearing on the subject of grain supplies to the distressed districts generally.—I have, &c.,

H. F. HANCOCK, Colonel, R.E.,
Under-Secretary to Government.

From C. BERNARD, Esq., C. S. I., Additional Secretary to the Government of India, to the SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT of BOMBAY, Railway Department.

Dated Simla, the 3rd October 1877.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters Nos. 91 and 95, dated 23rd September, which furnishes information regarding the quantities of grain carried into the famine districts of Madras and Hyderabad by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway during the first twenty-one days of the past month.

2. His Excellency the Viceroy in Council observes that a daily average of 834 tons of grain has been worked into the Madras Railway junction at Raichore, and that a daily average of 255 tons has been worked on to the Nizam's branch Railway. These results are very much better than the working during the month of August. The Government of India has much pleasure in acknowledging that the improvement is due to the unremitting attention given by His Excellency the Governor in Council to the subject, and to the increased exertions with which the Great Indian Peninsula Railway officers have responded to the demands of the country and of the Government.

3. The Governor General in Council is aware that the preference, given to grain consignments to Southern India above all other traffic, causes inconvenience to the merchants and to the export trade of Bombay. But in the face of the great needs of the population in the famine-stricken districts, there was no choice but to give such preference. It is not unknown to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the Government of India have done all that was possible to meet the requirements of the Bombay export trade, by ordering from England one hundred additional engines; a bonus is being given for the early delivery of these engines, and it is promised that from 50 to 60 will be delivered in India before the end of January next. It was understood, at the conference held by the Viceroy with the Government of Bombay and its officers at Poona on the 23rd August, that the want of engines is the only obstacle to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway's carrying both the ordinary and the famine traffic.

4. The Government of India understands from your letters under acknowledgment, and also from information received by His Excellency the Viceroy on his return journey to Simla, that the needs of the North-West Provinces are already affecting the grain traffic from Hindustan to Southern India, and that the grain exports from the Nerbudda Valley, as far west as Gadurwara, have turned eastwards and go towards Agra instead of towards Bellary. Anticipations are also expressed that, after the 15th of this month, there will be little northern grain to go forward to the famine districts, though despatches may be expected to continue from Nagpore and Berar.

5. It is satisfactory for the Government of India to know that, so far as can be foreseen, this falling off in despatches from the north will not injuriously affect the position in Southern India. Despatches of food-grains to the Madras Presidency from Bengal and Burma have, for several weeks past, averaged from 3,600 to 4,600 tons a day; and during the week ending on the 26th September the despatches of food-grains from Bengal and Burma to the Madras ports averaged 5,454 tons a day. The very favourable rain of September has done incalculable benefit to the standing and to the coming crops; already in some parts grain pits have been opened, hoarded grain has come into the market, and the demand for imported grain has diminished. A small, but quite appreciable and most welcome, quantity of food is being everywhere obtained from the petty millet crops which have ripened or are ripening to harvest. And if the October rains are favourable, there will, it is believed, be sufficient food for the people until the great winter harvest ripens in January. Prices have but slightly fallen; and the continuance of dear prices will draw in supplies of food from Bengal where there is a large surplus of rice ready for export.—I have, &c.,

C. BERNARD,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
(*Madras Athenæum.*)

The issue of this Guide for the current month is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting so much correct information. The Guide is printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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BANK OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 16th and 17th instant, on account of the DASSARA HOLIDAYS.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, October 4, 1877.

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H. W. JONES, Acting Agent.
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For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
A. RENAUD, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
J. HUTTON, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.
Bombay, October 3, 1877.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
ARMY AND CIVIL AGENTS,
24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.
113, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON.

PASSAGES ENGAGED free of Commission. REMITTANCES effected at favourable Rates of Exchange. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTE supplied.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at liberal rates of Interest.
AGENCY BUSINESS conducted generally.
PARCELS SENT TO ENGLAND, &c.

ANGLO-INDIAN AGENCY.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 600 to 800 Tons of best WEST HARTLEY COAL to the Breach and Pallej Factories of this Company during the coming Cotton Season. A Deposit of Rupees 500 must accompany each Tender. Tenders to be lodged with us on or before Noon on SATURDAY, the 20th instant. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, October 10, 1877.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of GUNNIES to the different Factories of this Company during the coming Cotton Season. A Deposit of Rs. 500 must accompany each Tender. Details may be obtained on application at the Company's Offices. Tenders to be lodged with us on or before Noon on SATURDAY, the 20th instant. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, October 10, 1877.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by the EMPRESS SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, for the CONSTRUCTION of the MILL BUILDINGS and MASONRY BANK. Plans and specifications, conditions of contract, forms of Tender, and other particulars may be seen on application to D. GOSTLING, Esq., Architect, Byculla Bridge. Separate Tenders must be sent in for Buildings and Tank, to be endorsed "Tender for Building" and "Tender for Tank" respectively.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the Undersigned up to Noon of the 31st instant.

The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
7, Hummum Street, Bombay.

THE FORT PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

FINAL CALL OF RS. 250 PER SHARE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, that a FINAL CALL of Rs. 250 per Share on the Shares of this Company has THIS DAY been MADE PAYABLE at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Treacher's Building, Rampart Row West, on or before the 1st day of November 1877. Interest, at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum, will be given to those Shareholders who will pay the amounts due in respect of the above Call before the 1st November 1877, and interest at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum will be charged on all sums due in respect of the said Call not paid on or before the aforesaid date.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
KNOOP & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
13, Treacher's Building, Bombay, October 5, 1877.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

THROUGH BOOKING OF GOODS.

WITH reference to the Advertisement, dated 20th September 1877, intimating that on and from the 21st October 1877, NO GOODS will be RECEIVED at any station on the East Indian Railway for through transmission to any station on the Great Indian Peninsula; Holkar State; Bombay and Baroda; Nizam's State; Madras; and South of India Railways; the public are now informed that until further notice no change in the existing arrangements will be made, and that through booking of goods between the East Indian Railway and the Railways mentioned will continue as heretofore.

BRADFORD LESLIE,
Agent.
Calcutta, October 8, 1877.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

MOULDING SAND.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 2,400 cubic yards of best quality COUNTRY MOULDING SAND, to be delivered within three months from date of acceptance of Tender.

Tenders "endorsed," and which must specify the rate per cubic yard delivered loaded into wagons either at Wadi Bunder or the Grass Siding, Byculla, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to Noon on WEDNESDAY, the 31st October 1877, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Sample lots of Sand, each weighing not less than two pounds, must accompany each Tender.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash, or Government Paper, as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same, to find security amounting to ten per cent. on the estimated value of the contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, October 9, 1877.

BY PERMISSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES AT LANOWLEE, IN POONA DISTRICT.

31,000 TICKETS, 2 RUPEES EACH.

400 PRIZES.

1 Prize—One large bungalow, tiled-roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 20,000, including land.
1 Prize—One Large Bungalow, Galvanized roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 18,000, including land.
1 Prize—One small Bungalow, tiled-roof, portion of the Hotel, proximate value Rs. 3,000, including land.

IN CASH.

1 Prize Rs. 2,000	4 Prizes Rs. 125	25 Prizes Rs. 20
1 Prize " 1,000	5 Prizes " 100	150 Prizes " 10
1 Prize " 500	10 Prizes " 50	200 Prizes " 5

The Bungalows are known as Lanowlee Hotel.

Agents are invited for Out-stations; liberal Commission will be allowed.

Tickets to be had at the undermentioned Agents.

For further particulars apply to

ARDASEER MERWANJEE,
Proprietor Lanowlee Hotel.

AGENTS:

1—Atmaram Sagoon, Esq., Bookseller, Kalbadavie Road.
2—Jehangier Bazonjee Karanee, Esq., Parsee Bazaar, Fort.
3—Nowrojee Cursetjee Karass, Esq., Parsee Bazaar, Fort.
4—B. F. Furtado, Esq., Catholic Bookseller, Kalbadavie Road.
5—Kakeebhai Puddumsee, Esq., near Crawford Market.
6—Merwanjee Framjee Postwalla, Esq., Bazaar Gate, Fort.
7—Francis D'Netto, Esq., Black Town, Madras.
8—Messrs Framjee Nusserwanjee & Co., Neilgherry Hills
9—Messrs. Darlington & Co. Calcutta.

SPENCER'S PATENT MAGNETIC FILTERS.

MESSRS. THACKER & Co., as Agents for the Patentee, were the first to introduce this now celebrated Filter into India some years ago; since then large numbers have been sold and have given universal satisfaction.

PRICES—To hold	1 gallon,	Rs. 16
Ditto	2 gallons	" 25
Ditto	3 gallons	" 33
Ditto	4 gallons	" 44

⁂ Any of the above can be covered with coir for travelling at an extra charge of 4 to 6 rupees.

THACKER & Co.

INDIGESTION RELIEVED IN FIVE MINUTES.

DR. SIMES' PEPSINE MIXTURE, THE ONLY CURE FOR INDIGESTION.

Trade Mark "PEPSINE MIXTURE."

The Great Healer of the Stomach is Warranted to Cure Indigestion, Heartburn, Wind, Acidity, Sickness, Headache, Giddiness, Pain between the shoulders, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Redness in the Face, Palpitation, Liver Complaints, &c. Its effects are magical, as it quickly removes wind and all undigested food from the stomach, and supplies the quantity of gastric fluid necessary for perfect digestion. Sold in Bottles, Re. 1-6-0 each, Cash.

COUGHS RELIEVED IN TWO MINUTES.

BRONCHITIS!!! COUGHS!!! COLDS!! &c., cured with a few doses of NEWTON-MASON'S HOREHOUND and LINSEED LINCTUS. The great cure for Coughs, of years' standing, Asthma, Hoarseness, Colds, Difficulty of Breathing, Diphtheria, Inflamed, Sore, and Ulcerated Throats, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough and all diseases of the lungs and air-passages. Thousands of persons have been cured of their coughs by its magic influence on the bronchial tubes. It will relieve the most distressing cough in two minutes, as its affects are magical, speedily dissolving the congealed phlegm, and causing free expectoration, thereby giving that inestimable boon, a comfortable night's sleep to sufferers. It is also a sure preventive against consumption. So ask for Newton-Mason's Patent Horehound and Linseed Linctus.

Sold in bottles, Re. 1-6-0 each, Cash.

BY MESSRS. ROGERS & Co.,
Forbes Street.
BY MESSRS. CASH & Co.,
Apollo Street, Fort.
Or free by post to any part of India for 48 stamps, by
A. W. MASON,
15, Royd Street, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

REDUCTION IN PRICE.

APOLLINARIS WATER.

Arrangements have now been made by which this celebrated Water can be had at the following reduced prices —

CASK containing 8 dozen Pints			Rs. 16 0
" "	6 "	Quarts	" 18 0
" "	4 "	"	" 18 0

APOLLINARIS
A NATURAL MINERAL WATER.
PURE, NATURAL, EFFERVESCING WATER FROM THE APOLLINARIS BRUNNEN.

APOLLINARIS WATER.—THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS.—"A great boon to all, but especially suited by its absolute purity and mild alkalinity to ward off the most fatal diseases of TROPICAL CLIMATES."—*British Medical Journal.*

"Possesses organic purity in the highest degree, wholly charged with its own Natural Gas. The production of the spring is equivalent to 40,000,000 of quart bottles per annum."—J. A. WANKLYN, V. Pres. of the Society of Public Analysts, &c., &c.

APOLLINARIS WATER.—"FAR SUPERIOR TO ORDINARY MANUFACTURED AERATED WATERS."—*Medical Times.*

APOLLINARIS WATER.—"The favoured drink of the favoured classes. The fashion in the Clubs, and universally recommended as a pure, refreshing drinking water by the Medical Profession. Especially suited moreover for Tropical Climates."—*London Medical Record.*

"APOLLINARIS WATER has rapidly attained a great and well-deserved popularity in England. Particularly valuable to Indians having or fearing a touch of liver or disordered digestion."—*Practitioner.*

APOLLINARIS WATER.—Inspector General Macpherson M.D., late H. M. Indian Army, author of "Baths and Wells," &c., writes: "The advantage of Apollinaris Water is THE CERTAINTY OF ITS PURITY. In India it is difficult even with every care to obtain water for the manufacture of Soda Water that is free from impurities. THE APOLLINARIS WATER OUGHT TO BE A GREAT BOON TO INDIA."

Professor Macnamara, late Prof. University of Calcutta, &c., writes: "Soda Water in India is frequently polluted with drainage and organic impurities, which are the direct cause of cholera, typhus and dysentery. Apollinaris is absolutely pure. I STRONGLY ADVISE INDIAN RESIDENTS TO DRINK IT. IT IS FAR MORE REFRESHING AND WHOLESOME THAN SODA WATER."

Consumers can now be supplied with Apollinaris Water in Soda Water Bottles which can readily be sold when empty. They are cautioned to see that Bottles have SMITH, BILBROUGH & Co.'s name on the Label, otherwise they may purchase water not properly bottled for export.

OF ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS AND DEALERS.

Descriptive Pamphlets, with analyses, Prices, &c., on application to Agents:—
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
(Near the Esplanade Hotel,)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A. M. TILL 4 P. M.

INDIAN SCENERY.

Messrs. BOURNE and SHEPHERD's collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing.

These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

RAJPOOTANA.

A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains, and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy—Rs. 100.

N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for Presentation to Friends at Home.

COLOURING.

Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters, Frames, Cases and Albums in great variety always in stock.

August 1st, 1875. 10, Rampart Row.

FELT HATS AND HELMETS.

THORPE & Co. have just OPENED a LARGE SHIPMENT for the present Season.

FELT HATS.	Rs.	a.
The Duke, New low Round Crown	7	0
Ditto ditto Extra Quality	8	0
Black Felt, medium height, Square Crown	8	0
Ditto ditto Round Crown	8	0
Soft Black Felt, Round Crown	8	0
Brown Felt, Fashionable Round Crown	8	0
Drab Felt, ditto ditto	8	0
Soft Crown, Black and Drab	7	8
Drab Soft High Crown	8	0
Black and Drab Soft Travelling Hats	8	0
Tweed Travelling Hats, in great variety, 2-8 to	5	8
Drab Shell Hats	10	0
Black Silk Dress	13	8

HELMETS.	Rs.	a.
Hawk's Regulation, best quality, covered white Doe	20	0
The New Spike for Infantry	7	0
Spike and Plate for Staff and Cavalry	10	0
Gilt Chin Chains	6	0
Ellwood's Helmets, White	13	0
Ellwood's White Hunting Helmets	13	8
Ellwood's Shikar Hat, covered Flax	13	8
Ellwood's Patent Air-Chamber Felt Helmets, a sure protection against sunstroke	18	0
Christy's Drab Felt Helmets	10	0
Light Drab Felt Helmets for Lady or Gentleman	10	0
Light Helmets with extra Band	10	0
Drab Felt Milton Hats 6-8 to	8	0

LESS 10 PER CENT FOR CASH.

THORPE AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,

JEWELLERS.

Buckle and Strap Pattern Jewellery,
Always pretty, always fashionable.

BROOCHES, EARRINGS, BRACELETS,
Tiger Claw Jewellery of the best finish and new designs.

Oak and Silver Goods,
Biscuit Boxes, Peg Tumblers, Spirit Stands, Sherry Barrels and Cruet Frames.
Sets of Saltcellars—2, 4 and 6 in cases.

Noveltics in Breakfast Cruet Frames,
"The Pump," "The Sheep."
"The Cock," "The Elephant," "The Champagne Bottles," "The Vines," from Rs. 20 upwards.

Badminton Prizes,
For Badminton Tournaments.
Goblets, Flower Vases, Cruet Stands, Toast Racks, Inkstands, the designs of which are worked up from Battledores and Shuttlecocks.

Silver Articles for Presentation,
Handsome sets of Wedding Beakers in velvet cases.

Quaint Muffineers in Cases,
Sets of "Owls," "Barrels," "Monkeys," &c.

The above form pretty and inexpensive presents.

6th October, 1877. RAMPART ROW.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS:—FROM H. AND C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX—	
Chateau Leoville	Rs. 24 per doz. Qts.
Chateau Lafitte	" 28 "
HOCKS:—FROM G. M. PABSTMANN SON, MAYENCE,	
Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 per doz. Qts.
Liebfraumilch	" 22 "
Steinwein	" 22 "
Hochheimer	" 24 "
Ruedesheimer	" 26 "
Marcobrunner	" 30 "
Queen Victoria Berg	" 36 "
CHAMPAGNE:—	
Real Eugène Clicquot	Rs. 40 per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	" 22-3 " Pts.
Theoph Roderer & Co.'s celebrated Carte Blanche	" 40 "
SHERRY:—	
London Club	Rs. 20 per doz. Qts.
PORT:—	
Very fine Old	Rs. 24 per doz. Qts.
BEER:—	
Flower and Sons' Pale Ale	Rs. 4-8 per doz. Qts.
BRANDY:—	
P. Denis Gabriel Gadrad & Co.'s celebrated Cognac * Stars	Rs. 21 per doz. Qts.
Do. do. ** Stars	" 25 "
Do. do. *** Stars	" 29 "
Fromy and Roge's well known Cognac, *** Stars	" 30 "
ASPARAGUS:—	
Best German	Rs. 25 per doz. Tins.

Out-station Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

VOLKART BROTHERS.
Bombay, Rampart Row, Fort.

GENTLEMEN RETURNING HOME or SENDING their FAMILIES for CHANGE of AIR to England can secure comfortably Furnished Houses by writing to Messrs. TOWERS and SONS, 131, Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, London. Quarter's Rent or good references requested. Natives of India could also secure houses on the same terms. Reasonable commission charged only.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY. Ihlang-Ihlang, Jockey Club, and other perfumes, Toilet Vinegar of world-wide celebrity, Toilet Water, Lavender Water, Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime Juice and Glycerine for the Hair, Glycerine, Honey, Windsor, and other Soaps, Violet 128, Rice Powder, Aquadentine for the Teeth, &c., 96, Strand and Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists. Registered Trade Mark—an Heraldic Rose.

HEATON, BUTLER & BAYNE,
MAKERS OF
STAINED-GLASS WINDOWS
FOR
CHURCHES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS & HOUSES.

They refer as specimens of their work to the Stained-Glass Windows in the Senate House and the University, Bombay; also to the Stained Windows in the Council Chambers at Poonah.

COST OF STAINED-GLASS WINDOWS.

Painted Quarry work from 8s. 6d. per foot.
Grisaille work from 15s. to 20s. per foot.
Single Figures from 30s. per foot.
Rich Subject work from £2 2s. to £2 10s. per foot.
Rich Heraldic work £2 10s. per foot.

To ascertain the measurement of a window, multiply the heigh by the width.

HEATON, BUTLER & BAYNE,
Garrick Street, Covent Garden,
LONDON, England.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS,

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE,
APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.

Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co., Coleman Street, London.
Newbery and Sons, 37 Newgate Street, London.
Barclay and Sons, 95 Farringdon Street, London.
Sanger and Sons, Oxford Street, London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
Smith, Stanistreet and Co.; Bathgate and Co., Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
Treacher and Co., Bolton and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY
Barrie and Co. De Beaux and Co., Scott, Mascurine and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON.
The Rangoon Medical Hall.

NOTICES.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared. VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the World.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 39, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A powerful well-built Grey Horse, 7 years, off 14-3½ high, s well broken to single and double harness, and trots fast, Rs. 600.

A handsome and Stylish Chesnut Arab Horse, 7 years' old. up to weight, is an excellent mover, and goes well in harness, Rs. 550.

A well-bred Bay Arab, 7 years old, a passed charger, an exceedingly good mover, carries a Lady, well broken to single harness. Rs. 350.

A handsome pair of dapple Grey Pegu Ponies, well broken to single and double harness, and well adapted for a Lady to drive. Rs. 900.

A well-bred Bay Arab Carriage horse, 9 years' old, 14-3 high, well broken to single harness, a handsome Brougham horse. Rs. 450.

A high caste Bay Arab horse, aged 14-1 high, a very good mover, has carried a Lady and goes in harness. Rs. 300.

A powerful Flea-bitten Grey Arab, 7 years old, 14-2 high, has been ridden as a charger for some time past, is a good mover and up to weight. Rs. 550.

A Bay Arab horse, 7 years, 14-1½ high, rides well, and well adapted for district work. Rs. 450.

A strong Chesnut Country Galloway, 13-1 high, goes well in harness, and is a good saddle Pony. Rs. 100.

A Bay Arab, "Sir Watkin," aged 14-1 high, a first-rate horse cross-country. Rs. 250.

A Country-bred Colt, 4 years, 15 hands, goes well in saddle and thoroughly quiet in harness. Rs. 300.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.
Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 10th Sept. 1877.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING,
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bill. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in tin-lined packets and in soldered tins—soldered tins, ½ lb. and 1 lb., are always to be preferred for export. Each packet or tin must be labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly.
Works:—Euston Road and Camden Town, London.
Makers of Epps's Glycerine Jujubes (throat irritation).

HOTELS.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

THE above HOTEL is now OPENED.

JEEWANJEE & Co.
Matheran, 22nd September 1877.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.
JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both Hotels, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotels are now open to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum; also BUNGALOWS TO LET, viz., Bun Side, Rs. 200. Keep Sake, Rs. 175. Wadia Lodge, Rs. 300, and several others.

THE ADELPHI HOTEL,
THE ADELPHI FAMILY HOTEL, AND
THE VICTORIA HOTEL,
PROPRIETOR, PALLONJEE PESTONJEE.

MR. CAWASJEE PALLONJEE, the son of the late old Pallonjee Pestonjee, the well-known Proprietor of the above Popular HOTELS, begs most respectfully to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen and to the European Gentry generally, that he has, in deference to the expressed wishes of most of his late father's friends and admirers, and with the object and desire to perpetuate his father's good name in connection with these Hotels, at a very considerable cost now become the sole purchaser and owner thereof.

Mr. Cawasjee will endeavour to treat his patrons with the same courtesy and attention which was so characteristic of his good father, and this, coupled with long experience and intimate acquaintance with the routine and management of the Hotels in his father's lifetime, will, he trusts, be a sufficient guarantee of the Hotels being carried on upon the principles inculcated by his worthy father.

Mr. Cawasjee takes this opportunity of returning his best and most heartfelt thanks to the numerous friends and supporters of his father for the very kind inquiries they have made during his late difficulties, which eventually led to a law suit, and for the interest they have evinced in his welfare; and he requests that the same kind patronage and support which was accorded to his father may be continued to him in future.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES KEPT ON THE PREMISES, AT THE RAILWAY STATIONS AND BUNDER.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE.—MANILLA ROPE and other CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. Harton & Co., of Calcutta.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.
Sold
By all Stationers
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bedtime ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold by all Chemists in Bottles.

STIRLING, BALD & Co., 2, DEAN LANE. BOMBAY, *Civil Service and Army Agents.*

CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS kept. Pay, Pensions, Dividends, and Moneys collected and invested. No commission is charged for keeping Current Accounts.

PASSAGES ENGAGED, Baggage collected and shipped.

BOOKS, Magazines, Newspapers, and Miscellaneous Supplies of all descriptions supplied at lowest rates. Special terms to Book Clubs and Messes.

PARCELS received and forwarded.

Corresponding House:
HORSLEY PALMER, STIRLING & Co.,
LONDON.

JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

SHOW ROOMS AT GIRGAUM
AND
HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

FOR SALE, an English-built very nice self-driving PARK PHAETON. Price moderate.

Also always on hand, Furniture of every description, Glass and Crockery Ware, Cutlery, Harness, Saddlery, Carriages of every description, Horses, Guns, Pistols, &c., &c.

All information given regarding buying and selling. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—PARELL ROAD.
Head Master—MR. JAMES McDONALD, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—MRS. McDONALD, }

FORT SCHOOL—HUMMUM STREET.
Head Master—MR. A. D. SMEATON, } With Assistants.
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Music Master—MR. JOSEPH SCHMUCK.
French Master—SIGNOR PEDRAZA.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secretaries.
D. MACPHERSON, }

Boarders (Boys and Girls) are received by Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, and by Mr. and Mrs. Smeaton.
Bombay, December, 1875.

D. FERNANDES & COMPANY,
DRUGGISTS, DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

DRUGS, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical preparations, Patent Medicines, Nursery, Toilet, Smokers' and Household Requisites, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, Jewellery, Spectacles and Eye Glasses, Medicated Confectionery and a variety of miscellaneous articles always in stock.

Prescriptions carefully and promptly dispensed at any time during the day or night.

Up-country orders (which should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay) receive immediate attention.

TERMS—MODERATE.

For further particulars apply to
D. FERNANDES AND COMPANY,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

LATEST NEW PAINTINGS BY
LOUIS FRANK.

IN WATER COLOURS.

SKETCH in LANOWLIE WOOD.
" on the KRISHNA, at WYE.
" KURRAR—DECCAN.
" near INDORE.
" the GANGES AT BHAIRAMGATI.
PORCUPINE Pt. from MALET'S SPRING. THIRD FALLS—MAHABLESHWUR. COLABA, in the monsoon. BOATS in Moody Bay.

IN OILS.

"AFTER-GLOW" in Back Bay.
STORMY EVENING do.
SKETCH FROM PILOT'S BUNDER.

N. B.—Pictures framed, renovated and restored.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION LNODON, 1874.

ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the Oriental Bank,
BOMBAY.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS. Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.

Consignments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electro-plated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.

Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

NOW READY,
A new and enlarged Edition of
TANGYE BROTHERS AND HOLMAN'S
Illustrated, Descriptive, and priced
CATALOGUE,
containing
350 closely printed demy quarto pages
and
950 high class engravings of
THEIR SPECIALITIES
and general Machinery and Tools.
Price Rs. 7-8. Free by Post.

This Catalogue can be had immediately on application to Messrs. W. NICOL and Co., Metal Mart, Bombay, who import and keep stocks of many of Tangye Brothers and Holman's Specialities.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER, UPHOLSTER, & GENERAL MANUFACTURER.

SHOW ROOM
OF
CARVED AND PLAIN BLACKWOOD,
TEAKWOOD, EBONY,
AND
FANCY GILDED FURNITURE,
FOR
DRAWING AND DINING ROOMS,
BOUDOIR, OFFICES, ANTE-ROOM,
CAMP MESSES, AND CLUBS,
DURBAR HALLS, &c., &c.
CARRIAGE SHOW ROOM,
NEW AND SECOND HAND CARRIAGES ALWAY ON VIEW.
Carriages taken on Commission.

THE PICTURE GALLERY
CONTAINS THE LARGEST STOCK IN BOMBAY
OF
OLEOGRAPHS AND CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS
FRAMED IN SUITABLE FRAMES
OF THE
NEWEST PATTERNS.

ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF
LOOKING GLASSES,
OF VARIOUS SIZES,
FRAMED IN FANCY GILTED FRAMES.
STRANGERS TO BOMBAY SHOULD PAY THIS WELL-KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT A VISIT.
KALBADAVIE ROAD, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL	" 9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 8,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,006,000
BERLIN-COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE Joint Stock Company in Berlin	" 4,271,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...Rs.	2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	" 3,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

THE FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company was held at Edinburgh on TUESDAY, May 1st 1877. WILLIAM S. WALKER, Esq., of Bowland, C.B., in the chair.

The Directors' Report stated that for the eleventh time in succession the New Assurances effected during the year amounted to upwards of £1,000,000—Sums Assured. (This result, it may be mentioned, has been maintained by no other Office in the United Kingdom for so many successive years.)

The Expenses of Management are strictly controlled, and no extravagant Commissions are paid.

The Funds continue to increase, and now amount to £5,149,708. 3s. 8d. The Funds are invested only in the most unexceptionable Securities.

Copies of the Annual Report, may be obtained on application.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
12, Rampart Row,
Bombay, 29th June 1877.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1720.
HEAD OFFICE: No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.

DECLARATION OF BONUS.

THE valuation of the "With Profit" Series of 1846, for the five years ending 31st December 1875, has just been completed, and the result is to give to the assured a cash Bonus of more than 29 per cent. of the premiums paid by them during the last five years, or a corresponding Reversionary Bonus varying in amount according to the age of the life assured. Large as have been the former Bonuses, this is a more favourable result than on any previous occasion.

The following are examples of the Bonus for the Quinquennial period ending 31st December 1875, declared on Policies on which five annual Premiums had been paid:—

Age entry	Sum Assured.	Cash Bonus.	Addition to Sum Assured.
20	£ 1,000	£ 29 3 0	£ 77 17 0
30	" 1,000	" 36 16 0	" 84 1 0
40	" 1,000	" 47 5 0	" 90 9 0
50	" 1,000	" 65 15 0	" 105 14 0

EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.

The expenses of management are paid by the Corporation and not charged to the Life Assurance Funds.

The value of this arrangement will be appreciated when it is observed how seriously the increase of these expenses of late years has effected the Bonuses declared by some offices, which cannot be the case in this Corporation.

The Total Life Funds on 31st December 1875 amounted to £16,84,282.

Prospectuses and Forms of application can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.
Bombay, 12th June 1876.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.

TRUSTEES.

THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq.
WILLIAM GORDON THOMSON, Esq.
THE REV. RICHARD WOOD, B.D.

DIRECTORS.

The Rev. Edward Carr, LL.D.	Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
Lord Henry V. Cholmondeley	Richard Nugent, Esq.
William Emmens, Esq.	W. F. Skene, Esq., LL.D.
John R. Engledue, Esq.	Herbert Taylor, Esq.
Charles Harrison, Esq.	William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
Col. H. T. Leslie Higginson.	The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.

AUDITORS.
M. R. Scott, Esq. The Vicomte de Valmer.

SECRETARY.
Andrew Francis, Esq.

The Security of Policyholders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII.) empowering this Institution.

The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policyholders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.

No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables: and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCE BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half-yearly, quarterly, monthly as desired.
Parsees and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents
Bombay.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

DECLARATION OF BONUS.

INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1869.

HEAD OFFICE:—MEERUT. | BRANCH OFFICE:—BOMBAY.
CAPITAL Rs. 5,00,000, FULLY SUBSCRIBED.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ONLY.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.
LARGE PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.
ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS ONLY TRANSACTED.

The Company's Affairs are ANNUALLY *Investigated by an* INDEPENDENT *Actuary.*

DISTRIBUTION OF THE ASCERTAINED SURPLUS IS MADE EVERY FIVE YEARS.

POLICY-HOLDERS CAN APPOINT AN AUDITOR.

THE PROFITS ARE NOT ANTICIPATED.

THE BUSINESS of the Company embraces LIFE ASSURANCE, ENDOWMENTS, and PENSIONS. THE PREMIUMS for Assurances, either with or without PARTICIPATION in PROFITS, are *as low as is consistent with perfect safety* to the Assured, having recently been revised by Mr. WILLIAMS, one of the most experienced and leading Actuaries in England. THE SUBSCRIPTIONS for PENSION are 10 per cent. *lower* for Widows' Pensions than the reduced rates of the Uncovenanted Service Fund. THE CLAIMS paid exceed Rs. 1,50,000. THE DIRECTORS have, acting on the advice of their Actuary, J. HILL WILLIAMS, Esq., PRESIDENT, INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES OF GREAT BRITAIN, agreed to divide NINE-TENTHS or 90 per cent of the PROFITS to PARTICIPATING POLICY-HOLDERS every FIVE YEARS by REDUCING their ANNUAL PREMIUMS. *New Entrants participating at each Division. The Directors anticipate the above mode of dividing Profits will bring down the cost of Life Assurance (with perfect safety) to the lowest possible point.* NO BETTER PLAN OF DIVIDING PROFITS CAN BE OBTAINED.

FIRST DIVISION OF PROFITS, 1874.

THE FIRST QUINQUENNIAL INVESTIGATION took place as at 31st December 1874. Of the ASCERTAINED SURPLUS 26 and ½ per cent. is recommended by the Actuary to be carried forward as a Reserve for future contingencies. Participating Policy-Holders, who have paid Premiums for five complete years to 31st December 1874, will be entitled to a gross reduction of FORTY PER CENT. from each Premium paid during the 5 years ending December, 1879, and Policies of a more recent date share in proportion.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE OF REDUCTION OF PREMIUM.

Date.	Amount of Policy.	Original Premium.	Reduced Premiums for 5 years to 1879.	Reduction.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. [cent. per
1870 February	1000	44 8 0	26 11 2	17 12 10=40 per
1871 May	1000	70 5 0	47 13 (	22 8 0=32 "
1872 March	1000	41 1 0	31 3 5	9 13 7=24 "

Policy-Holders, who had paid Two and One year's premium during 1874, will be entitled to a reduction of 24 per cent. on the payment of the 4th Annual Premium to continue during the Quinquennium ending 1879.

Extracts from the Actuary's Report, dated 10th *September,* 1875:—"*It will be a matter of congratulation to the Directors, the Assured, and the Proprietors that at the close of the first five years of the business of the Company, a valuation made on the strict principles I have adopted should exhibit such satisfactory results.*"

IMPORTANT TO NEW ENTRANTS.

The mode of apportioning profits adopted by this Office is at once *simple* and *equitable* in its operation, and is opposed to every form of the *Tontine System,* by which the greater part of the profits of many Offices, both Mutual and Proprietory, is appropriated by the older Members to the prejudice of NEW ENTRANTS. In this Office every Policy-Holder, however recent, has his fair share of Profits equally with the earliest Entrants.

For Forms of Proposal, Actuary's Report with Valuation Balance Sheet, and information, apply to the Company's Agents or Secretary.

D. LANCASTER,
Fellow of Institute of Actuaries,
Secretary.
AGENTS AT BOMBAY:—A. R. GORDON, Esq.,
5, Dean Lane, Fort.

INSURANCE.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

The Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Shipping, &c.

GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bomay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay 16th August 1875.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON GLOBE AND INSURANCE COMPANY.

POLICIES of Insurance against Fire upon Dwelling Houses, and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the Undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
FIRE—LIFE—ANNUITIES.

ANNUAL INCOME	£ 493,120
FUNDS IN HAND	£ 835,358
CLAIMS PAID	£2,056,890

MEDICAL REFEREE—J. ARNOTT, M.D., Bombay.

THE DIRECTORS are happy to report that the past year has been one of the most successful Fire Years in the Company's experience, and they congratulate the Proprietors on the prosperous condition of the Company.

Next year will be the Queen Life Bonus year.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

NOTICES.

THE FOLLOWING
IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER,
dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
L. S.

To The Proprietors of
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that a "Star" or "Cross" is their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE ENGLAND.

A NEVER FAILING REMEDY FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS & LIVER PILLS

Prepared without any mercurial ingredient.

Invaluable to all who suffer from Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Nervous Depression, Lassitude, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fulness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness, sensation of the Eyes, and many other symptoms. For habitual Costiveness, as a Family Aperient Medicine, and as a Purifier of the Blood they are unequalled; mild in operation, and greatful to the Stomach, create appetite, promote digestion, and strengthen the whole nervous system.

PREPARED ONLY BY

W. LAMBERT, 1a, Vere Street, London, W., ENGLAND.

In Bottles, 1s. 1½d. Sold by all Chemists.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills." If you ask for "Scott's Pills," you will get quite a different medicine; if you ask for "Bilious and Liver Pills," you will get a spurious compound. The genuine are in a green Bottle, wrapped in green paper, and must have the name and address, "WILLIAM LAMBERT, 8, KING WILLIAM STREET, CHARING CROSS," engraved on the Government Stamp.

Do not be persuaded to try any other medicine.

Wholesale Agents for INDIA, Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

N. B.—The Trade supplied on most liberal terms.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

ARE celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally. Possessing tonic properties, they agree with the most delicate stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, increase the appetite, improve the general health, and in three days will effect a cure when copaiba, cubebs, and all dangerous medicines of that class have utterly failed. 1s. 1½d., 2s 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands have been annually restored to health, when every other medicine has failed. Their vast superiority over everything else in the cure of the above complaints is universally acknowledged, and the extraordinary demand for them ever since their first introduction is without precedent. In no instance have they ever been known to fail, or produce those dangerous symptoms so often resulting from copaiba, cubebs, turpentine, and other medicines usually resorted to. They require neither confinement nor change of diet, and may justly be considered the only safe efficacious remedy for all stages of those disorders for which they are recommended.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD.
DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

ALL sufferers from general nervousness, and morbid feelings, low spirits, loss of memory, sleeplessness, harassing dreams, unnecessary fears, mental irritability, failure of the mental and bodily powers, weakness of the nerves, headache, noises in the head, giddiness, indigestion, and other symptoms of chronic disease, will hail with joy the discovery of Dr. De Roos' Life Pills, which speedily and almost magically remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend, they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, sensations of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pain between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility, they will be found of unexampled efficacy; and it is no small advantage that they can be taken at any time without danger from wet or cold, or necessity for restraint from business or pleasure. They act mildly on the bowels, without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, thus preventing, or when present, curing the jaundice and dropsy, clearing the skin, removing sallowness and pimples, purifying the blood, bracing the nerves, and marvellously invigorating the whole system. Females of all ages will find them invaluable, and should never be without them. Price 1s, 1½d, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s. per box.

THE MOST ASTOUNDING CURES *are daily being effected in cases of Nervous Debility, Impurity of the Blood, Defective Circulation, Languor, Lassitude, Depression of Spirits, Indigestion, Pain and Palpitation in the Side, Harassing Dreams, &c., &c., by*

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS,

whose effects are really magical in restoring lost tone to the system (arising from whatever cause), re-invigorating and enlivening the whole corporeal frame, and gradually, but effectively, building up the most shattered constitution.

Although this truly wonderful recuperative tonic is not put forward as imparting immortality, it is not too much to say that by its means new life is, as it were, imparted to the nervous and debilitated, who were evidently sinking into an early grave; whilst to those of maturer years it will gently and serenely protect the close of life. Thousands of apparently hopeless cases given up by the faculty, are now in the enjoyment of health (life's greatest blessing), a living testimony to the unspeakable value of this remarkable medicine. Hundreds of testimonials too numerous to publish, may be seen by any one. This preparation is extremely pleasant to take and none need suffer while such a miraculous medicament is in existence. Persons of studious habits, debilitated females and those on whom the wear and tear of life is beginning to tell, should persevere steadily with this life-reviving tonic for one month, and they will be astonished at its results. All those who have tried other means, galvanic and electric appliances, &c., without any beneficial result, are earnestly recommended to make fair trial of this medicine, which being connected on the highest scientific principles, invariably gives the utmost satisfaction.

The great success attendant on this wonderful discovery has led to a host of humble and worthless imitations. The genuine has the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," printed in white letters on the British Government stamp by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Price 11s. and 33s. per Bottle. Sold by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, and all the principal Merchants in India.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON: Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, E. C. —PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK and Co.—MADRAS Messrs. PHAROAH and Co